The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,898—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 11. 1880.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
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A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.
All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

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First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.	

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.
No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee* and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. ELLORA, 2,027 Tons, on THURSDAY, 12th August, 1880, at 3 P.M., calling at Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Coconada, Galle, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order weather permitting.

Conveyance to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapolium, where they will arrive at 7-45 p. m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S. S. COCONADA, 862 Tons, on TUESDAY, 17th August, at 4 p. m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwader, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao and Muscat, in the foregoing or any order.

The departure of the S.S. PUNJAB for Kurrachee has been POSTPONED until three hours after the arrival of the English mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. PACHUMBA, 867 Tons, on SATURDAY, 14th August, 1880, at 10 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, DELAGOA BAY, HODEIDAH AND JEDDAH.

THE S. S. JAVA, 1,465 Tons, on MONDAY, 23rd August. Cargo and passengers for Hodeidah and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 9th August 1880. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY,

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.
THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY the 24th, on the 1st *of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40	Including Wines
Suez	360 „	220 „	80	
Port Said	380 „	240 „	90	
Messina	500 „	340 „	140	
Naples	500 „	340 „	140	
Leghorn	500 „	340 „	140	
Genoa	500 „	340 „	140	
Marseilles	520 „	350 „	145	Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

INDIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st September, 1880.
—— to sail on FRIDAY, 1st October 1880.
—— to sail on MONDAY, 1st November 1880.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a.m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

First and Second Class through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are now issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can now be booked at through rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st July 1880.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN
BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL,
VIA MALTA.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	1880.
BRANKSOME HALL	2100	700	R. Collin	11th Aug.
CITY OF BALTIMORE	2300	300	J. Verril	21st Aug.
TRENTHAM HALL	2100	302	Jas Shaw.	6th Sept.
RYDAL HALL	2700	400	O. Lloyd	To follow.

These fast steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Malta trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For plans, handbooks of information and any further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co. } Agents.

Bombay, 5th June 1880.

ANCHOR LINE

or

TRANSATLANTIC, PENINSULAR, MEDITERRANEAN AND INDIAN STEAMSHIPS.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.

	Commanders.	Tons.	H. P.	Nominal.
S. S. HISPANIA	James Laird	3390	460	21st Aug.
S. S. MACEDONIA	Thos. Martin	2472	486	28th Aug.
S. S. SIDONIAN	David Kitchen	1235	203	To follow.
S. S. ITALIA	Thos. S. Knox	2245	474	„ „
S. S. INDIA	Geo A. Read	2289	500	„ „
S. S. BRITANNIA	R. Hutchison	3060	400	„ „
S. S. OLYMPIA	John Craig	2950	424	„ „

These Steamers have been specially fitted for the Indian Trade, and have accommodation for a large number of Saloon Passengers.

Each steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

Fare through to	New York	Rs. 600
„	Liverpool	„ 500
„	Marseilles and Genoa	„ 450
„	Naples	„ 400

For plans, handbooks of information, and for any further information apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

N.B.—The New York passages are booked in connection with the Company's Atlantic Mail Service either from Greenock or from London.

There are weekly sailings from either place.

BYCULLA FOUNDRY AND ENGINEERING WORKS.

ESTABLISHED 1858.

THE FOUNDRY, FITTING, SMITHS' and BOILER-MAKERS' DEPARTMENTS are each under skilled European supervision and fitted with the best Machinery for high class work and quick despatch.

Estimates for every description of Iron and Brass work will be forwarded on application.

Machinery of all kinds imported through our Home Agent.

RICHARDSON & Co.
Works and Offices, Nesbit Lane, Bombay.

THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India, to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust, and to obviate the inconvenience and defects of Suretyship by Private Bondsmen.

The Security of the Association is now generally adopted for European and Native Officers under Government and Public Companies.

Friends and Relations are relieved of the fear of those pecuniary losses to which persons are exposed who become responsible for the acts of others.

Moderate rates according to the nature of the Employment on the amount of security required.

Premiums periodically reduced.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Secretary.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
— SUMATRA	2488	450	R. F. Briscoe	14th Aug.
(a) ZAMBESI	3451	370	A. Symmons	21st do.
— TANJORE	2263	450	G. Scrivener	28th do.
(a) AUSTRALIA	2664	800	G. F. Cates	4th Sept
— MONGOLIA	2832	530	F. M. Edmond	11th do.
(a) KAISAR-I-HIND	4 43	700	R. Methven	18th do.
— SURAT	3142	530	W. E. Breeze	25th do.
(a) POONAH	3139	550	C. G. Perrins	2nd Oct.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (a) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
KHIVA	2939	450	T. Alderton	30th July.
LOMBARDY	3723	450	G. N. Hector	13th August.
NIZAM	3725	450	G. W. Brady	27th do.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
BANGALORE	2342	450	R. Wyatt	30th July.
LOMBARDY	3723	450	G. N. Hector	13th August
SIAM	3026	509	A. M. Adamson	27th do.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p. m, on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 29th July 1880.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

MELBOURNE EXHIBITION.

SPECIAL FIRST CLASS RETURN TICKETS, available for SIX MONTHS, will be issued to passengers visiting the Exhibition by the steamer of the 4th June and subsequent fortnightly steamers, at the REDUCED FARE of RUPEES SIX HUNDRED.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 29th March 1880.

NOTICES.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the BANK, PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, and GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK will be CLOSED on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 19th and 20th instant, on account of the COCOANUT HOLIDAYS.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

W. FRASER,
Officiating Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 2nd August 1880.

HOWARD'S GENUINE QUININE received direct from the manufacturers in 1 oz. vials. Price Rs. 9 per vial.

WARDEN & Co.

14, Meadow Street, Fort.

POONA AND KIRKEE ICE COMPANY, LIMITED.

COPIES of the PROSPECTUS and FORMS of APPLICATION for SHARES, in the above Company, can now be obtained at the office of the Undersigned.

C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.

3, Church Lane, Bombay, 6th August 1880.

MINTON'S TILES.

MINTON'S ENCAUSTIC and MOSAIC FLOORING TILES for Halls, Verandas, Staircase, Landings, Bath Rooms and Fireplaces. For particulars and prices apply to

DAVID GOSTLING, Architect,
26, Apollo Street, Bombay.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

BREAK AT THE NERBUDDA.

TEMPORARY ARRANGEMENTS having been made for CROSSING the NERBUDDA RIVER, PASSENGERS and PARCELS can now be booked through as usual.

J. R. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.

9th August, 1880.

CALCUTTA RACES, 1880-81.

NOTICE.

OWNERS and TRAINERS are reminded that FIRST ENTRIES for the principal Races at this Meeting are due on the 14th instant.

ENTRIES MUST BE ACCOMPANIED BY REMITTANCES and those sent by telegram must be confirmed by letter.

Prospectuses sent post free on application.

CHARLES HARTLEY,
Honorary Secretary, Calcutta Races.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TEAK TIMBER.

TENDERS are INVITED for the SUPPLY of 600 Tons of MOULMEIN TEAK TIMBER, to the Company's Specification, in square logs, to be delivered at the Company's Locomotive Depôt, Parel, Bombay, at the rate of not less than 150 Tons per month, commencing from 1st January next.

The Specification and Form of Tender may be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Byculla.

Sealed Tenders, endorsed "Tender for Teak Timber," and which must specify the rates per Ton of 50 cubic feet delivered at the Locomotive Depôt, Parel, Bombay, will be received by the Agent, at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, up to 1 p. m, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th August instant, after which hour no Tender will be received.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash or Government Paper as a guarantee of the good faith of the Tenderer.

The person whose Tender shall be accepted will be required to enter into a contract, and for the due fulfilment of the same, to find Security amounting to 5 per cent. on the estimated value of the contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 6th August 1880.

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.
ESTABLISHED 1720.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

THIS CORPORATION has granted POLICIES of INSURANCE from damage by Fire for more than a century and-a-half, and it affords unquestionable security to the assured, from the amount of its paid-up Capital, and the extent of its resources.

REDUCTION IN RATES.

The rates for Bombay have recently been materially reduced. Full particulars can be obtained from the undersigned, who continue to issue Policies on Bungalows, Offices Godowns, Merchandize, &c.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents for Bombay.

Bombay, 22nd July 1880.

THACKER & COMPANY, LD.,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

BOOKS.
STATIONERY.
ARTIST'S MATERIALS.
SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.
TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES,
LEATHER GOODS.
FRITH'S INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS.
BINOCULARS.
PRESENTATION GOODS.
OFFICE SUNDRIES.
DESPATCH BOXES.
GAMES, CUTLERY,
PICTURES.
&c. &c. &c. &c.

THACKER & COMPANY, Ld,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

HINDU LAW.

THE VYAVAHARA MAYUKHA, in original, WITH AN ENGLISH TRANSLATION, with REFERENCES TO THE MITAKSHARA, THE VIRAMITRODAYA, THE VYAVAHARA-MADHAVA, KAYALAKARA, AND JIMUTAVAHANA'S DAYABHAGA; also

THE YAJNAVALKYA SMRITI, COMPLETE IN ORIGINAL, WITH AN ENGLISH TRANSLATION AND NOTES.

WITH AN INTRODUCTION ON THE SOURCES OF HINDU LAW, AND APPENDICES CONTAINING NOTES ON (I.) Eighteen Principal Smritis, (II.) Public Charities, (III.) *Sapinda* Relationship of Three Kinds, and (IV.) Customary Law—1 Marriage, 2 Adoption.

BY
RAO SAHEB
VISHVANATH NARAYAN MANDLIK,
C. S. I., M. R. A. S.,
VICE-PRESIDENT, BOMBAY BRANCH ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY, FELLOW OF THE UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY, PLEADER H. M. HIGH COURT, BOMBAY,
&c., &c., &c.

The work is published in two Parts:—I. SANSKRIT TEXTS and NOTES; II. ENGLISH TRANSLATION and NOTES, with INTRODUCTION APPENDIX.

The price is as follows:—

Part I.—Rs. 6, packing and postage to Outstations				As. 4 extra
„ II.—Rs. 15,	„	„	„	„ 8 „
The entire work Rs. 20,	„	„	„	„ 10 „

N.B.—Copies will be supplied by the SUPERINTENDENT, BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY'S PRESS; the MANAGER *Native Opinion Press*, Girgaum Back Road, and the MANAGER, *Union Press* Dhobi Talao.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SECOND HAND TYPE FOR SALE.

OFFERS are invited for the PURCHASE of FOUNTS of SECOND HAND TYPE now forming the newspaper type of the BOMBAY GAZETTE. The founts consist of the following approximate quantities:—

Long Primer	about	1,000 lbs.
Bourgeois	„	2,000 „
Brevier	„	1,000 „
Minion	„	1,500 „
Nonpareil	„	1,000 „

Head Rules, Column Rules, Fancy Rules, Dashes, Half Rules, Quarter Rules, Steamer and Ship Blocks, &c., &c.

The above types will be sold in small lots to suit the convenience of purchasers. Delivery will be made some time about the end of August, soon after the arrival of the P. & O. S.S. KASHGAR, bringing NEW TYPE for the BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Overland Summary and the Weekly Budget.

The Long Primer, Bourgeois, Minion and Nonpareil founts are in fairly good condition. The Brevier is old. Apply to

THE MANAGER,
Bombay Gazette, Rampart Row, Bombay.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

THE S. S. BRANKSOME HALL will sail for LIVERPOOL THIS MORNING, the 11th instant, from the Prince's Dock. Passengers should be on board not later than 10 A. M.

EDWARD BATES & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 11th August 1880.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per Ship LOTTIE WARREN, are hereby informed of the Ship's ARRIVAL from NEW YORK, and are requested to PAY FREIGHT and SEND BILLS of LADING to the Undersigned for countersignature, as also to SEND OFF BOATS for their GOODS as they come to hand.

In case when Boats are not sent the Goods will be landed at Consignees' risk and expence.

No claim will be admitted for damage or short delivery under any circumstances unless passed by the Captain before departure of the vessel.

EDWARD BATES & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 10th August 1880

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION of BOMBAY will be held in the Municipal Offices at 2 o'clock p.m. on FRIDAY, 13th instant, for the consideration of the business left undisposed of at the meeting held this day.

By Order of the Chairman,

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, and Secretary, Town Council.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 10th August 1880.

AN UPPER STORIED BUNGALOW, No. 7, at Chowpatty, facing the west, next to the Police Superintendent's quarters, and open to the sea breeze. The Bungalow will be put in thorough repair to suit the convenience and taste of the incoming tenant. Rent moderate. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street, Fort, House Agent.

AN UPPER STORIED BUNGALOW on Cumballa Hill, now in the occupation of Mr. J. H. Slight. It commands an extraordinary position and a charming and panoramic view of Bombay. Rent very moderate. For particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street, Fort. House Agent.

THE undermentioned BANKS will be CLOSED for the COCOANUT HOLIDAYS on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 19th and 20th August.

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
JAMES HAY, pro. Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, & China,
REGD. MURRAY, Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
THOS. FORREST, Agent.
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
FRANCIS VOUILLON, Manager.
For the National Bank of India (Limited),
J. DUGHAN, Acting Manager.
For the Agra Bank (Limited),
J. HUTTON, Manager.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
G. E. NOBLE, Agent.

Bombay, 31st July 1880.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the MATTER of ACT 28 of 1865 of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL of INDIA, and of the ESTATE of MOOLJEE CANJEE, an Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a PETITION for the APPOINTMENT of CURSONDASS SHAMJEE as TRUSTEE under the above Act for the purpose of completing the WINDING UP of the Estate of the above-named Insolvent, was on the 10th instant presented to the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT by NUSSERWANJEE DHUNJEEBHOY, and that the said Petition is directed to be heard before his Lordship in Chambers on THURSDAY, the 19th day of August instant, at eleven o'clock of the forenoon.

ALL PERSONS desirous of OPPOSING the said Petition are, by an order of his Lordship, made on the 10th day of August instant, directed to appear for that purpose at the time and place aforesaid.

HORE, CONROY, & BROWN,
Solicitors for the Petitioner.

Bombay, Apollo Street, August 1880.

FRESH ARRIVALS
AT
B. S. MADON & Co.

			Rs.	a.
Liebeg's Extract of Meat	As.	12 to	2	0
Dubory's Raulanta Arabica Food	Re.	1 12 &	3	0
Neave's Infants' Food			0	12
Savory and Moore's Infants' Food			0	10
Mellin's Food for Infants			0	14
Drops, Lozenges, Comfits, &c., of all varieties from	As.	10	1	4
Fruit Cough Lozenges			0	12
Black Currant Lozenges			0	12
Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla	Rs.	2 8 to	4	12
Best Newfoundland or Pale Codliver Oil from	As.	8 to	1	4

&c., &c.

B. S. MADON & Co.,
12, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.

KEMP'S FLUID EXTRACT
OF
TARAXACUM AND PODOPHYLLIN.

A TRULY safe and efficient remedy for quickly rectifying all disorders of the human system arising from torpidity or inaction of the Liver.

In bottles Re. 1-12 and Rs. 3-8.

Prepared by
D. S. KEMP & Co.,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY.

COOPER AND COMPANY.

BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS, AND NEWS AGENTS.

SUNDRIES FOR OFFICE AND GENERAL USE.

ACCOUNT BOOKS, Cash, Journal and Day Book, from 2 to 6 quires, best hand made paper, at varying prices.
MANUSCRIPT BOOKS, in Limp French Morocco, of various sizes and prices.
MEMORANDUM BLOCKS, Invoice and Account Blocks, of varying sizes and prices.
PURSES, WALLETS, NOTE and LETTER CASES, in best Russia and Morocco, from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 1-4 each.
GLASS INKSTANDS and INK BOTTLES and PAPER WEIGHTS of sizes, from Rs. 30 to Re. 1 each.
LETTER CLIPS, Marvel Mock, Fish, Butterfly, Bee, Hand Punch, &c., at varying prices.
PATENT ELECTRIC CALL BELLS, at Rs. 8 and Rs. 5.
PENHOLDERS, Ebony, Ivory, Bone, Cedar, India Rubber, &c.
MORDAN'S GOLD PEN, Rs. 5 each.
POCKET SPRING MEASURES, with Steel Tapes, for 3 feet and 6 feet
LEDGER RESTS, Re. 1 each.
READING GLASSES from 1½ to 4½ inches diameter.
CRYSTAL PHOTO FRAMES for Cabinet and Carte de Visite size.
IVORY and EBONITE PAPER KNIVES.
BLOTTING BOOKS and Blotting Pads of sizes.
FILE BOXES with and without Index, and A B C Letter and Bill boxes of sizes.
WRITING PAPER and ENVELOPES of the best quality, from De La Rue and Co.
SPRING MUSSET PORTFOLIOS.
STEPHEN'S BLUE-BLACK and other WRITING INKS.
PEN KNIVES, PEN MACHINES, SCISSORS, &c.
FABER'S DRAWING and other PENCILS.
PLAYING CARDS and other amusing CARD GAMES, by De La Rue, &c.
MANIFOLD WRITERS, Style and Carbonic Paper.
COPYING BOOKS, DAMPING WELLS, BRUSHES, &c.

COOPER AND COMPANY,
MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT,
MANUFACTURED BY
LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT COMPANY,

THE ONLY Preparation AUTHORISED to be called by the above name, by BARON LIEBIG, the Inventor.

2 oz. Jars, Cash Rs. 1-2. 4 oz. Jars, Cash Rs. 2-0.

The Public are recommended to the use of this particular Preparation, as there are sold many others of inferior quality and strength, whose effect will but disappoint the Purchaser.

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

OLD GLENLIVET.

THIS WHISKY is a blend from some of the most noted Distilleries in Scotland, and is guaranteed to consist of PURE MALT SPIRIT only. It is thoroughly matured, very mellow, and entirely free from any smoky or objectionable flavour.

As large holders of the different kinds from which the Blend is made, we are in a position to allow the various Distillings to become thoroughly amalgamated before being bottled, an advantage which consumers of the article will readily appreciate.

TREACHER & Co. feel that it would be an insult to the intelligence of their Constituents to *put forward* Chemical Analysis and Medical Reports regarding this "Fine Old Spirit," as, however, gratifying these may be in themselves, they are obviously useless as affording a guarantee, that the Spirit offered, is the same as that commented upon.

TREACHER & Co. consider that the proper test of excellence of any article, consists in the demand for it, and judged by that standard, the fact, that, the sale of their "Fine Old Glenlivet" has increased more than tenfold during the past three years, and continues monthly to increase, may be accepted as conclusive proof of its character and value.

Samples sent on application.

Per 1 dozen case ..... Cash Rs. 22-8.

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TERMS STRICTLY CASH.

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Siberian do.
Sable do.
Hog Hair Tools or Oils.
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T. & Co. have now a large supply of MASONIC KIT on hand.

Master Masons' Aprons,	English Constitution, Blue	Rs.	15 0
Do. do.	Scotch Constitution, Red	„	16 0
Leather Cases for	do.	„	3 0
Royal Arch Companions' Apron and Sash		„	30 0
Do Principal's Apron and Sash		„	33 0
Leather Case for	do.	„	4 0

ROYAL ORDER APRONS AND SASHES.

18th Degree Aprons, Collars, Jewels, Swords, Belts, Cloaks, &c.
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Working Tools, Wardens' Columns, Ballot Boxes, Jewels, Squares, Collar Jewels.

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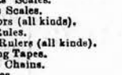

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	Per Imperial Gall. Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
* Star, a capital peg Brandy	10	8	10	12
** Stars, a pale pleasant spirit, delicate flavour	11	4	11	8
*** Stars, fine old Cognac, soft pale, mellow flavour and strongly recommended for general consumption	13	0	13	8
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SHERRY IN WOOD.

MANZANILLA.—This natural Sherry is very pale, dry, and has a good aroma.

	Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
Per Im. Gall.	8	9	9	0
„ Qtr. Cask of about 27 Im. Galls.	216	0	236	0

FINE OLD WHISKYS IN CASKS AND JARS.

	Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
Irish and Scotch, A 1 Quality, per Imperial Gallon	8	12	9	0
Quarter cask of about 29 Imperial Gallons	242	0	256	0

Empty Jars for the above 1 gall. Rs. 2; 2 gall. Rs. 3; 4 gall. Rs. 4.
Electro-plated Taps to Suit Rs. 4 each.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
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BOMBAY.

DOGS
may be kept clean and free from insects by the use of

	Cash prices. Rs.	a.
Calvert's Carbolic Dog Soap, per tablet	0	6
Calvert's Carbolic Soft Soap, per jar as. 12 &	1	4
Keating's Insect Powder, per bottle	0	12
McDougall's Carbolic Soap, per bar	1	8
Naldire's Dog Soap, per tablet	0	12
and may be relieved from Worms by Naldire's Powders, per packet	1	8

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

WARBURG'S
FEVER TINCTURE

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 10.

THE Board of Trade Returns for the month of July have been telegraphed from London and point to a more prosperous state of trade than might have been expected; they are as follows:—

	1880	1879
Imports in July	£33,375,000	£30,375,000
Exports "	£20,250,000	£16,750,000

The London telegrams of yesterday report an advance of ¼ in Consols which are now quoted at 98¾; French Rentes were unchanged at Frcs. 119. Indian Government Securities were quoted ¼ lower; Fours at 80¾ and Fours-and-a-half at 87¾.

No change is reported in the rates of Discount.

In the General Produce markets Coffee is still quoted at 92s. per cwt. for Mid. Plantation and 61s. 6d. per cwt. for Good Ordinary Native. Cocoanut Oil is still quoted at £33 for Ceylon and £38 per ton for Cochin. Linseed is quieter and Rapeseed is also reported to be quiet; the prices of both being rather easier.

Metals are unaltered in value at £73-10 for Australian Tile Copper, £70 per ton for Braziers, £13-10d. for Hard Spelter and 6d. per lb. for Yellow Metal Braziers.

The market for Piece Goods in Manchester yesterday was quiet but steady, and that for Cotton in Liverpool also steady; the day's sales were 8,000 bales, of which 700 bales were Surats. Prices on the spot were unaltered, but to arrive Mid. Uplands shows an advance of 1-32d. per lb.

Yesterday's New York telegrams still quote ready Mid. Uplands at 11 9-16 cents per lb., but Futures have declined 07 cents, being now quoted at 10-50 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. ports to date compare with those of last season as follows, viz:—

	1880.	1879.	1878.
Yesterday's Receipts..	1,000	800	700
Three days' "	3 000	1,300	1,200
Total since 1st Sept....	4,883,600	4,432,700	4,227,300

Bar Silver in London yesterday was quoted at 52⅞d. per oz., a decline of 1-16d. per oz. from the previous day.

STERLING EXCHANGE this morning opened weak at 1-32d. per Rupee below yesterday's quotations, and business has been very dull throughout the day with very few bills offering. There is not much demand for Bank Bills, and sellers are indifferent owing to the general stagnation of trade and easiness of money. The closing quotations are:—

Bank Bills, on demand	...1s. 8 7-32d to 1s. 8¼d.	per Rs.
" Telegraphic	...1s. 8 7-32d.	"
" 3 months' sight	.1s. 8¼d.	"
Credits 2 "	...1s. 8 15-32d.	"
Documents 2 "	...1s. 8¼d.	"
France 3 "	...2·16	"

On Calcutta rates are unchanged at Rs. 100¼ for demand drafts, and Rs. 99¼ for 30 days' sight bills.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—With a drop of one-eighth in the Four-and-a half per cent Loan large transactions have been put through, and a considerable amount of Paper that was hanging in the market has been cleared off. In other descriptions very little has been doing. Yesterday's telegram stating that the Secretary of State for India has refused to attach interest coupons to the old transfer loans, was generally anticipated, and has not affected this market. We quote:—

Four per cents.....	Rs.	96 (sellers.)
Fours-and-a-half per cent...		104¼
Port Trust Bonds		94½
Municipal 5 per cent. Loan.		103½

SHARES.—The market has been quiet to-day with hardly any change in prices. Among Mill shares, Dhurumsey's are Rs. 5 lower; Khatau Muconjee's Rs. 5 higher, and Mazagon's Rs. 15 higher.

COTTON has been rather firmer to-day owing to a trifling enquiry for Export, and prices are nominally Re. 1 per candy higher. We quote:—

Good Oomrawuttee.....	Rs.	208 per candy.
F. G. F. "	"	203 "
G. F. Dholleras.....	"	198 "
G. F. Compta	"	197 "

LINSEED is quiet at Rs. 6-12 per cwt.

RAPESEED continues very dull at Rs. 6 per cwt.

WHEAT is firm at Rs. 32 per candy for White, and Rs. 27 per candy for Red.

FREIGHTS are unchanged at 20s. per ton for Liverpool and 30s. per ton (paid here at par) for the Mediterranean and Adriatic ports.

COALS.—A sale is reported of 2,000 tons Davison's West Hartley, September-October shipment, via Cape at Rs. 19½ per ton.

PIECE GOODS are very quiet and although prices are not quotably lower, there is little doing at current rates.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	25,000	500	500	5 p. ct	696½
Bank of Bengal	4,950	500	all	8 do	758
Bank of Madras.....	10,000	500	all	8 do	625xd
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	10	all	3 do	132
Chart'd Bk. L. & C.....	40,000	20	all	6 do	275
Chart'd Mercantile	20,000	25	all	6 do	280
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	40,000	284	all	8 do	409
National Bank of India.	81,250	25	12½	5 do	105
Oriental Bank	60,000	25	all	5 do	275

LAND COMPANIES.

New Jolaba Co.....	4,000	3,000	2,925	2 p. ct.	675
Frere Land	7,500	150	150	100	36
Mazagon Land, &c	1,750	2,000	2,000	* ..	35xd
For Canning Co.....	10,000	1,490	1,490	13	190

* P. T. Bond.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton.....	150	5,000	2,850	50	1,025
Albert Ginning & Co ...	100	500	all	18 p.ct	625
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	12	1,175
Apollo Press Co., (small shares)	750	2,400	2,200	32	385
Bellary	625	1,000	1000	20 p. a	500
Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.....	600	500	all	50	445
Bhiwandy Press Co.....	1,000	250	250	14	130
Broach Cotton Ginning & Press Co	1,400	250	all	10	39
Dolaba Press Co.....	500	1,880	1,880	70	625
Dholleras Press and Ginning Co	600	300	all	12	200
Ena Indian Press Co....	700	1,000	1,000	100	1,010
Fort Press Co	150	2,500	2,500	50	1,850
French Press Co.....	800	500	all	50	455
Hind Press Co	400	2,000	750	5	535
Mofussil Co.....	3,125	400	400	3	275
Prince of W. Press	120	....	1,000	70	750
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.....	100	1,500	750	110	1,220
Sassoon Press Co.....	300	500	500	25	375
Volkart's Press Co.	425	1,000	all	50	630

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock.....	..	£20	21s-7-5	5 p. ct	512
Do New £20 shares...	..	£20	13s-4-10	do	26
Ditto	..	£20	6s-7-8	do	72
Ditto	..	£20	21-13-1	do	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	40	1,110
Do. New £15 Shares...	..	£18	19s-5-15	do	365

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Co.	600	1,000	1,000	90	990
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Co	30,000	100	100	3½	93
Alfred Manufacturing Co.	2,000	500	500	15	523
Alliance Spinning.....	600	2,500	all	65 p. a	1,925
Bhowanygur Mills	80	2,000	2,000	100	210
Bombay United.....	800	1,000	1,000	25	930
Central India S. W. & W. Co.....	3,500	500	5	20	700
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	20	675
D. Spinning	2,000	2,000	all	35	395
Empress S. and W. Co...	1,500	500	all	..	260
Golam Baba Spinning Co	1,000	500	400	20	510
Hindustan	870	1,000	1,000	4	1,055
Hydrabad Spinning Co.	700	1,000	1,000	..	600
Jaffer Ali Spinning Co..	600	500	500	50	975
Jewraz Balloo.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	60 p. a.	945
Khandesh	1,200	1,000	1,000	50	993
Kha-tau Mackanjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	835
Madras	350	1,250	1,250	75	830
Madras United	270	1,000	1,000	70 p. a	1,299
Monockjee Petit'e.....	2,500	1,000	all	50	1,275
Mazagon Spinning Co..	2,000	500	500	35	170
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	1,160
National Spinning	800	1,000	1,000	40	935
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	22 p. a.	1,155
Oriental	4,000	625	625	..	650
Prince of Wales' Spinning Co	1,500	500	500	...	230
Sassoon S. & W. Co.....	1,500	1,000	1,000	30	700
Shahapore Mills.....	500	1,000	1,000	30	1,060
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	75	9.0
Victoria Mills.....	550	1,000	1,000	50½	650

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Ash, 919 tons, Captain R. Lucock, sailed yesterday for Galle in ballast.

THE barque Le Courcey, 925 tons, Captain S. Owen, will sail to-day for Moulmein in ballast.

THE barque Ireland, 975 tons, Captain H. Griffiths, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (28th April) with a cargo of 1,525 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Owen and Okell.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Coconada, 547 tons, Captain A. Morris, arrived in harbour on the 9th instant from Kurrachee (7th August) with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Dr. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Cole and child, and 16th deck.

THE ship Lottie Warren, 1,184 tons, Captain H. Cawsey, arrived in harbour yesterday from New York (12th April) with a cargo of 38,553 cases kerosine oil, 500 cases merchandise, 3 bales cottons, and 1 package ploughs. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Edward, Bates and Co.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
9	Coconada (s)	Morris	Kurrachee, Aug 7.
10	Ireland	Griffiths	Liverpool, April 28.
	Lottie Warren	Cawsey	New York, April 12.
	I. G. S. Dagmar.....	Ensor	Aden, Aug. 7.

DEPARTURE.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
10	Albula	Clark	Dunkirk.
	Ash (s)	Lucock	Galle.
	I. G. S. Dalhousie..	Powell	Kurrachee.
	Hasara (s)	Self.....	Kurrachee.

The barque DeCourcey, Owen, to Moulmein, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The barque Edmond Gabriell, to Mauritius, was entered for loading yesterday.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 10.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Macedonia s—764 plates hard spelter Chimanlall Amrutlall.
City of Baltimore s—23 copper sheets, M. M. Mody and Co.
3 bales wall papers Abdoolally Sumoodin, 100 boxes bar soap Syd Abdoolally Shaikadum.

FROM LONDON.

Rebecca s—14 cases whiskey, Eduljee Bajunjee.
Gitana—10 cases glassware Mun herjee Fallonjee, 13 cases plate glass Soabjee Nowrojee, 2 cases plate glass Merwanjee and Cowasjee.
Gulf of Suez s—3 cases hams and 3 cases bacon Joseph Soares, 5 cases toys Abdool Karim Abdoolally.

FROM BORDEAUX.

India s—75 cases brandy the Agra Bank.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 10.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Branksome Hall s—100 cwts dry chillies Mooljee Luckmidass, 177 cwts sandal wood Vanmalidas Javair, 147 cwts sandal wood Volkart Brothers, 200 cwts coir yarn Lal Jee Poonjee and Co. 187 cwts coir yarn Megjee Canumsee, 31 bales wool Morarjee Visram, 35 bales wool Jeewandass Premjee, 200 bales cotton Ritchie Steuart and Co, 185 bales wool Mottee Jaitha.

FOR HAVRE.

Inchmurree s—100 bales cotton L Singer and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Sumatra s—20 bales cotton Lang Moir and Co, 400 bales cotton E Spinner and Co, 400 bales cotton Volkart Brothers, 2,816 bags coffee and 5 bundles canes P and O S N Co.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Sumatra s—18 bundles silk David Sassoon and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Ellora s—138 bales cotton Ramjeeda s Luckmidass, 161 bales cotton Ramgopall Foolchund.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Lombardy s—40 bales twist Manuckjee P S and W Co, 35 bales twist the N S and W Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Lombardy s—50 bales cotton Tata and Co, 23 bales cotton P and O S N Co, 54 cwts cambay stone and 27 bales twist Ebrahim Nordin and Co, 37 bales twist Framjee Hormusjee, 88 bales twist Rehemoobhoy Habibhoy, 4 bales twist the Alliance S and W Co, 34 bales twist the N S and W Co, 200 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co, 28 bales twist and 4 cwt horns Jairazboy Peerbhoy, 106 bales cotton, 14 packages muriavang, 15 packages cloves, 9 packages hoeraduben and 24 p ckages beedums, Currimbhoy Ebram, 75 cwts onions Kassim Lall, 75 cwt onions Abdool Bushir, 100 cwts onions Hasson Balum, 30 bales twist Hajee Abdoola Noor Mahomed, 10 packages cloves Khakhboy Hassany and Co, 12 cwts gum Tyebolly Jafferbhoy.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 9th August 1880.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·741
Temperature of the Air	79·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·4
Dew Point.....	75.4
Relative humidity of Air	.880
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8)	6·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.) ...	83·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.) ..	77·2
General Direction of Wind*	WSW, W, WNW, W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	427
Fall of Rain*	0·02
Total fall during month	1·43
" " year	41·31
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 10th	0·01

*From midnight to midnight.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 9.

Rogers, Surg, on duty, from Poona.
Dolphin, 2nd Lieut, 4th, Kings Own, on duty, from Poona.

AUGUST 10.

Brown, Lieut, 83rd Regt, on duty, from Belgaum.
Turton, Col, Hydrabad Contingent, on leave, from Hingoli.
North, Surg, on duty, from Madras.
Symonds, Vet Surg, R H A, on duty, from Bangalore.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 10.

Damania, Surg, on duty, to Kurrachee.
Gordon, Lieut, 16th Bombay N I, on duty, to Kurrachee.
Hatch, Surg, on duty, to Kurrachee.
Rogers, Surg, on duty, to Kurrachee.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LIEUT. COL COMMANDANT W. S. HEWETT.

Bombay, 10th August 1880.

No. 278-2624—Lance Corporal C H Johnstone, 2 17 Foot, having reported his arrival, is taken on the strength of the Corps as 1 rifle Instructor from the 7th August 1880.

By Order,
W. M. TENNENT, Captain,
Actg. Adjt. B. V. R. C.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Headquarters, Simla, July 29.

The C in C in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

48th Regt—Lieut E G Bennet to be Instr of Musketry, vice Dodd, promoted.
62nd Regt—Lieut E C Hill to be Instr of Musketry, vice Inglis, promoted.
14th N I—Surg F A Smyth, from the Sanawar Military Asylum, to the officiating medical charge of the regiment, vice Surg H Boyd.
26th N I—Lieut W J H Bond, 2nd West India Regt, a candidate for the Bengal S C, to be Offg Wing Officer on probation.

The C in C is pleased to direct the following arrangements in the Administrative Medical Staff:—

Depy Surg Genl W H Adley, Indian Medical Department, to proceed to Jubbulpore, and assume administrative medical charge of the Saugor and Gwalior Circle.
Dy Surg Genl R H Perkins, Indian Medical Service, on being relieved by Dr Adley, to proceed to Kabul, and take up the appointment of Principal Medical Officer, 1st Division Northern, Afghanistan Field Force.
Dy Surg Genl H B Hassard, Army Medl Dept, on being relieved by Dr Perkins, to proceed to Umballa, and assume administrative medical charge of the Sirhind Circle.
Lieut Col W Campbell, Bengal Infantry, is transferred from Ferozepore to Peshawar from general duty.
Capt N F Wiett, R A, is directed to proceed from Safed Sung to Simla, for duty at Army Head Quarters.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, 2nd Lieut G A Robertson, who has exchanged from the 81st Foot to the 57th Foot, is directed to return to England, at his own expense, to join the latter corps.

The undermentioned candidates, who appeared for examination in the native languages, before the quarterly committees held on the 5th July are declared by the board of examiners Fort William, to have passed the higher standard in Hindustanee.

Capt A C F Lawson 2-2nd Foot; H A Cherry, 2-5th Foot; and M B Luby, 39th Foot. Lieuts E W Fleming, H R A; W G Collis, 2-2nd Foot; W E Scott, 26th Foot; R C Dundas, 2-8th Foot; E H Rivette-Carnac, 85th Foot; and P G Kerans, 2nd West India Regt, on probation, 14th N I. 2nd Lieut W E Bunbury, 2-2nd Foot; and Asst Apothecary M Dullard, Sub Medical Dept.

Surendra Nath Pal is appointed Moonshee to the 99th Foot.

Lieut C H Manners Smith, 3rd Sikhs, is with the concurrence of the Punjab Govt, appointed a Paid Attache in the Intelligence Branch of the Qr Mr Genl's Dept in India, vice Capt W E Gowan.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Kandahar Force order, dated the 7th July, appointing Lieut F B G D'Aguilar, Bl Engrs, Asst Field Engineer.
Rohilcund District Order, dated the 3rd July, appointing Col W J P Barlow, S C, to assume command of the district as senior officer present, vice Maj Genl J E Michell, C B, who vacates on promotion.
8th Bengal Cavalry—Regtl Order, dated the 1st July, appointing Lieut J H Parsons, Offg Squadron Officer on probation, to officiate as Squadron Comdr, in addition to his other duties, vice Maj A F Lindsay, on furlough, and consequent on the departure of the late Lieut G H Lumsden to join the 13th Bengal Lancers, no other officer being available.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

8th Bengal Cavalry—Capt J P D Vanrenen, [Staff Corps,] for four months, from the 12th July 1880, to Murree, on medical certificate.
Surg W Gillies, to Murree, for three and a half months from the 12th July 1880, on medical certificate.
2nd Infantry Hyderabad Contingent—Lieut Col C V Conway Gordon [Staff Corps,] to Mussoorie, from the 15th Aug to the 14th Oct 1880, on private affairs.

On the recommendation of a medical board, Army Medical Department—Surg F A Davy, M D, is granted leave to the port embarkation, for thirty days from the date of availing himself of it; and thence to England for six months.

Head Quarters, Simla, August 4.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

35th N I—Lieut C V W Williamson, Royal Marine Light Infantry, a candidate for the Bengal S C, to be Offg Wing Officer, on probation.
38th N I—Lieut W W Taylor, Royal Marine Light Infantry, a candidate for the Bengal S C, to be Offg Wing Officer, on probation.

The following Orders are confirmed:—

54th Foot—Regtl Order, dated the 11th July, appointing Cap and Local Maj J R Kelsall to act as Paymaster and Qrmr to the Wing 54th Foot, at Delhi, on transfer of regimental head quarters to Meerut.
1st Bengal Cavalry—Regtl Order, dated the 14th July, appointing Maj T B M Glascock, 2nd Sqdn Comdr, to officiate as 2nd in Comd, with effect from the 13th July, 1880, vice Maj A R Chapman, on leave on medical certificate.
5th Bengal Cavalry—Regtl order, dated the 12th July, making the following officiating appointments in the corps, consequent on the departure on leave of Capt J P D Vanrenen:—

Capt M Armstrong, Sqdn Officer, to officiate as Sqdn Comdr, in addition to his other duties, vice Major R B Graham.
Capt L A C Cook, Sqdn Officer, to officiate as Sqdn Comdr, in addition to his other duties, vice Capt J P D Vanrenen.
10th Bengal Lancers—Regtl order, dated the 9th July, making the following appointments.

Major D M Strong, Sqdn Comdr, to officiate as 2nd in Comd, vice Maj G Barnes, on furlough.
Lieut C G F Fagan, Sqdn Officer, to officiate as Sqdn Comdr, vice Strong.
6th N I—Regtl order, dated the 10th July, appointing Lieut L M Boileau, Wing Officer and Qrmr, to officiate as Wing Comdr, in addition to his other duties, consequent on the transfer of Lieut H R Tate to the 16th Bengal Cavalry.
16th N I—Regtl Order, dated the 14th July, appointing Lieut A D Enriques, Offg Wing Officer on probation, to officiate as Qr Mr, in addition to his other duties, vice Maj A Pitts W Taylor.
27th N I—Regtl Order, dated the 10th July, appointing Capt L J H Grey to officiate as Wing officer, consequent on the return rom sick leave of Capt R A Swetenham.
Dated the 15th July appointing Lieut E K E Spence, Offg Wing Officer on probation, to officiate as on the Mr, in addition to his oth r duties, vice Lieut J W Taunton, on the sick list.
42nd N I—Regtl order, dated the 9th July, making the following appointments:—

Capt W Bryden, Wing Officer and Qr mr, on return from furlough, to officiate as Wing Comdr, vice Maj A D Butter.
Lieut H Fitz G Stevens, Wing Officer, to officiate as Qrmr, in addition to his other duties, vice Capt W Brydon.
4th Goorkhas—Regtl order, dated the 5th July, appointing Capt A E Gordon, attached, to officiate as Wing Officer.

On the recommendation of a medical board, 1st Foot—Capt B H B Kennett is granted leave to the port of embarkation, for thirty days from the date of availing himself of it; and thence to England, for six months.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS and Co. are happy to announce that, in consequence of the continually increasing sale of MR. MENIST'S CELEBRATED SPECTACLES, EYE-GLASSES, &c., for which they are the appointed Agents, they are enabled to make a REDUCTION of TWENTY PER CENT. on the former prices, thus placing these VALUABLE AIDS to DEFECTIVE VISION within reach of EVERY ONE.

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acknowledged by all who have used them to be a certain cure for HEADACHE, BILIOUSNESS, LIVER COMPLAINTS, diseases of DIGESTION, and Fevers. These PILLS act with great mildness, cleansing the system of all impurities, without leaving the bowels in an unhealthy condition. Residents of hot climates find them indispensable, and no family should be without them. Sold by Dealers everywhere.

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NOTICE.

GENTLEMEN INVITED to a MEETING with reference to the ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL'S ACT 1874 at Mazagon Castle THIS DAY are hereby informed that the same has been POSTPONED till TO-MORROW, the 11th instant, at 5 p. m.

JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.
Mazagon Castle, 10th August 1880.

NOTICE.

PASSENGERS TRAVELLING on the B. B. & C. I. LINE can obtain copies of the BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily Edition on the same day at the Bulsar Station.

Agent: EDULJEE PESTONJEE DESAI,
Wine Merchant.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A Lover of Justice" and "Pro Bono Publico."—Not authenticated.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

SPALDING—LEES—July 28th, at St. Andrew's Church, Bombay, Colin Souter, Spalding to Kate Lees.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CRANE—August 4th, at Dumbai, the wife of Quartermaster E. J. Crane, 60th Royal Rifles, of a son.
TURNER—August 3rd, at Futtiala, the wife of W. B. Turner, Supervisor, 5th Division, Sirhind Canal, of a son.

DEATHS.

BROWNE—July 24th, at Sea off Madras, in the P. and O. s. s. Deccan, Louisa Fanny Algeo, wife of Colonel Horace A. Browne, Commissioner of Pegu, aged 42 years.
CORRIGAN—July 31st, at Lucknow, Thomas Hercules Atkin Corrigan, Late of the P. W. D., aged 54.
RIDSDALE—August 1st, at Ghazipur, Maud Driberg, the beloved child of William and Emily Ridsdale, aged 5 years and 10 months.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1880.

GENERAL ROBERTS to-day disappears into space for some three weeks to come. He takes with him ten thousand troops, eight thousand camp followers, four thousand horses, artillery, mules and baggage animals, and five days' provisions. As he sets out his horse disappears, General Stewart evacuating Kabul and withdrawing to Gandamak. It is obvious therefore that during the long and arduous march from Kabul to Kandahar the eighteen thousand men and the four thousand animals must exist upon the supplies which may be procured in the country traversed. Food for the men and fuel to cook it; and fodder for the horses and transport animals must be procured in sufficient quantities day by day, or the host will necessarily have to endure great privations. If the march be successfully accomplished General Roberts will have made a name for himself in military annals; the achievement will be one of unsurpassed daring. The country is just now quite burned up by the intense heat of summer; the parched ground will yield no herbage, and horses and mules will have to subsist upon such grain as may be procurable from the stores of the villagers. The eighteen thousand soldiers and followers will have to look to the same source for their daily food. General Roberts has a way of inspiring his men with confidence; and if such a movement across four hundred miles of more or less hostile country can be divested of its peril by the energy and resource of a commander, we may well believe that the man who pushed his way over the Shuturgurdan into Kabul last October will somehow arrive at Kandahar three weeks hence. But the hazardous character of the operation need not be pointed out. Of direct opposition from the tribesmen along the line of march there will probably be very little; but of passive obstruction there will probably be a good deal. The audacity of the strategy and the overwhelming strength of the force employed may, however, overcome the tribes and keep them spell-bound until the supplies are swept in and the fortnight during which the host will have to live on the country has passed; then the amazed Ghazis may do their worst. Our difficulties will then be of a different and less pressing character though still sufficiently embarrassing. With the eighteen thousand mouths brought to Kandahar by General Roberts and the five thousand (besides followers) of General Phayre's Force and the four thousand or five thousand under General Primrose to provide for in a country wasted by the presence of Ayub's hordes the Commissariat Department will have a very onerous task before it in September. It may well be doubted whether it is wise to concentrate so large a force on Kandahar; there is no military necessity for so great a strain upon the Transport and Commissariat departments. Ayub's force could not stand before half the numbers now being sent against him; and it may well be feared that by making the chance of successful resistance obviously *nil*, he may be induced to withdraw precipitately to Herat, and thus entail upon us the necessity of following him to that distant city to inflict upon him there the punishment which could be so much more easily administered in the neighbourhood of Kandahar, if he could be persuaded to remain there and give battle. We do not require twenty thousand British troops at Kandahar to crush Ayub in the field; half that number would be more than sufficient and could be more easily fed. The superfluous strength of the combined forces will add to the difficulty of keeping them adequately supplied in the now wasted country and by terrifying Ayub to seek safety in a timely flight, may actually delay that decisive success which is the indispensable preliminary of peace.

AFTER nearly twelve years of exile, Abdul Rahman who left Kabul a fugitive returns a prince and to-day he enters Kabul as its acknowledged sovereign. That he should come back to his country the "chosen vessel" of the English was probably as far from his thoughts as it was from Lord Lytton's when he began this war; for the war would have been entered on with different feelings had it been known that the result would be to place in the throne of Afghanistan a protégé of Russia. Never perhaps has history testified more directly to the truth of the adage *l'homme propose, Dieu dispose*, than in this instance. A ruler who, according to Abdul Rahman himself, "was detested by all the Afghans for his complaisance towards England"—these are the words used by Abdul Rahman to the American traveller Eugene Schuyler with regard to Shere Ali—has been driven out of the country, and one who has been living on Russia's bounty for twelve years, is not only given the throne of Kabul, but is paid to accept it. Singular as appears this denouement of a war undertaken to avenge the temporary reception of a Russian envoy at Kabul, it is the only possible one under the circumstances, if we are not to hold the country permanently, and this course will not receive the approval of the English public. There were only two alternatives: the permanent occupation of the country, and our withdrawal after seeing some one on the throne who apparently possesses the ability to maintain himself there. Under all the circumstances Abdul Rahman, the nephew of Shere Ali, is certainly the strongest candidate. He showed himself a soldier in his conflicts with Shere Ali between 1865 and 1868, in behalf of his father Afzul Khan, for whom he captured Kabul; and in 1869 he was not defeated by Shere Ali, but his uncle Azim; he was, however, unable to raise a sufficient following to dispute Shere Ali's position. He has never renounced the idea of again ruling, for he has made more than one attempt to get money from Russia to enable him to raise an insurrection in Afghanistan. There can be no doubt that he is the strongest man available for the position, and as we were to leave the country, the most judicious course was to come to terms with him. While Afzul Khan himself was inferior to his father Dost Mahomed, this may be one of the cases when the ability of a man descends to his grandson; and this seems likely, for it was more by the ability of Abdul Rahman than of his father Afzul that the latter ever ruled even temporarily at Kabul. It was because he refused to submit to Shere Ali, when his father Afzul sued for peace, that the former had a second time to fight for his throne. Abdul Rahman then fled to Bokhara. While Shere Ali was overcoming a rebel brother in Kandahar, Abdul Rahman was marching upon Kabul, his father being at that time a prisoner in Ghazni. On the 2nd March 1865 Abdul Rahman entered Kabul; he defeated Shere Ali in a fiercely contested battle at Shekkabad, and his father having been given up to him by the commandant of the fortress of Ghazni, was placed on the throne. Again, Shere Ali raised an army and marched against Kabul, but again it was Abdul Rahman who met him and totally defeated him. Three weeks after this battle Afzul Khan died, and his brother Azim Khan who succeeded him was defeated by Shere Ali in 1869, and the latter then became ruler of the country.

Mr. Schuyler's description of Abdul Rahman six years ago is interesting at the present time. He writes:—"Abdul Rahman Khan is a tall well built man, with a large head and a marked Afghan, almost Jewish, face. He wears long locks of hair at the side, and a full curly black beard. He carries himself with much dignity, and every movement denotes a strong character, and one accustomed to command. He was dressed in a semi-military dress—a long dark *caftan*, ornamented with wide silver galloon, and frogs of silver braid, with a highly wrought silver belt and silver mounted sabre. On his head he had a white turban striped with blue." The conversation which followed certainly shows no affection at that time for the English on the part of Abdul Rahman. His only hope to regain power then was as a friend of Russia, and an enemy of Shere Ali and of the British who supported him. But this was natural, and does not necessarily militate against his being on friendly terms with us so long as we succeed in making interest and fear work on him in this direction. More we could not expect of him or of any Afghan Amir. That he or his people can be influenced by any other feelings could not be reasonably anticipated. Mr. Schuyler writes:—"I asked him if the subsidy given to Shere Ali by the English had any effect upon the feelings of the Afghans. He said, to make them well disposed to England, it had no effect at all, though it might possibly have an effect on Shere Ali personally. If the English were to give Afghanistan the whole revenues of India, the people would not love the English the better. I then asked him whether, in case of a war between any other country and England, an attack were made on India, the Afghans would be willing to join in it. He said that if the word were given to the Afghans that an attack was to be made against the English in India and they were convinced that the war was not against India but against English domination there they would willingly join in it." Such was Abdul Rahman five or six years ago, such no doubt he is now; such he will be in future. He has no reason to love us though he owes his throne to us, but all the revenues of India will not make him really our friend. Still we can and, after the experience the past two years of forcible measures, we shall no doubt make it his interest to be on friendly terms with the Indian Government.

But Abdul Rahman, in spite of our acceptance of him as Amir, has his work cut out for him if he is to remain the ruler of that turbulent country. The Afghans have shown a good deal of sagacity in sinking their private quarrels, in order to get us out of the country; Ayub Khan alone has at the last moment made an imprudent move which may throw all into confusion. Otherwise the supporters of Yakub Khan and Abdul Rahman have for the time accepted the choice of the English Government. But the country, always disturbed, we must leave in more than usual turmoil, and Abdul Rahman must still hold the throne by the sword and probably defend it by long fighting. Shere Ali fought his way to power against Abdul Rahman and others of the family without our moral support; we even recognised Afzul Khan, Abdul Rahman's father, at the time of his temporary success, and told him that we would acknowledge him as Amir if he recovered the rest of Afghanistan from Shere Ali. It remains for Abdul Rahman to do with our moral support what Shere Ali did without it, and to overcome his enemies, of whom there will be many. During his exile at Samarcand, a Russian pensioner on 25,000 roubles a year, though he lived quietly, he kept himself informed through messengers and secret correspondents of all that was going on in Afzbanistan, and he told Mr. Schuyler that he had only to declare himself to have the population entirely on his side. It may be that Ayub Khan's temporary success over the small brigade sent to support the new Governor of Kandahar may result to Abdul Rahman's advantage by throwing on us the work of conquering Ayub Khan, an opponent whom Abdul Rahman would have had to meet if he was to remain the Amir. We shall probably be satisfied with meeting and defeating Ayub Khan, but this may dr

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

THE DEFENCES OF KANDAHAR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, AUG. 9.

News received from Kandahar, dated 6th inst., says Ayub Khan is at Kokeran, six miles away. Preparations for defence are complete and there are thirty-five days' provisions. All the Afghans have been turned out of the city.

THE BRITISH LOSS AT KHUSKI NAKHUD.

The total loss in killed, wounded, and missing in the late fight was only one thousand. Battery F-2 arrived here to-day.

NEWS FROM KANDAHAR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, AUG. 10.

A letter from Kandahar just in reports that the troops there are in excellent spirits. Cavalry reconnoitred two miles and only met some tribal sowars, who bolted.

DISSENSIONS IN AYUB'S CAMP.

A camelman who deserted from Ayub's camp reports that the Heratees and Kabulees were fighting over loot, and Ayub in separating them was wounded.

STRENGTH OF GENERAL PHAYRE'S FORCE.

Our force will consist of four cavalry and eight infantry regiments, and eighteen guns. The strength is considered as ample, but work is cut out for it. During the retreat from Hurnai, now completed, Captain Morris captured a lakh and seventy thousand rupees.

THE COMMUNICATIONS.

Ayub's parties watch the roads closely, and it is difficult to communicate. Some of Sir Robert Sandeman's messengers who reached the walls of the city, were turned back by our sentries. The intention of the tribes in Argasen to contest General Phayre's advance is confirmed.

MARCH OF GENERAL ROBERTS'S RELIEVING FORCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUG. 10.

A telegram, dated Camp Beni Hissar, 8th inst., says:—We march from Beni Hissar at half-past four to-morrow morning, going to Musai, this side of Zahidabad. The force will on Tuesday cross the lower river at two different points, and will concentrate at Zerghunshahr. After Tuesday communication by post or heliograph will be probably broken off, though efforts will be made to get letters through. Upon nearing Kandahar similar efforts will be made to open communication that way. The following details of the force have been telegraphed to the Bombay Government for guidance of the Commissariat Department:—Europeans 2,836, Native Corps 7,151; followers 8,000, horses 1,977, artillery mules 750, transport animals, 1,235. We have five days' reserve of food stuffs, which will only be touched on the last emergency and then very sparingly. In concluding an order to the troops under his command, General Roberts says he looks confidently forward to the successful accomplishment of the object of the expedition, convinced as he is, that all ranks are animated with the proud feeling, that to them is entrusted the duty and privilege of relieving their fellow soldiers and restoring the prestige of the British arms.

STATE OF AFFAIRS AT KANDAHAR.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

SIMLA, AUG. 10.

KANDAHAR, Aug. 6.—Ayub has arrived at Kokeran, six miles from the city. Preparations for the defence are complete. There are provisions, except forage, for thirty-five days. Our losses exaggerated in previous reports; they do not exceed 1,000 killed and missing, of which 400 are Europeans and twenty-one officers. The Wali is in the city with his relations and their families. All the Afghans, except a few merchants, have left. The Ayub's whole force, including Ghazis and tribesmen, is now very large, but a great want of discipline prevails.

OPPRESSION OF VILLAGERS BY AYUB KHAN.

The villagers are suffering much oppression from Ayub's troops. A convoy of baggage and treasure has been attacked at Spintangi by Pathan and Marri robbers. Four European subordinates and some sepoys and coolies were killed, and the baggage and treasure plundered.

RAID BY NAGAS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUG. 10.

Advices from Shillong on the 9th announce that Nagas raided on Mr. Raban's garden. Several heads are said to have been carried away. Later information says that a party of five children were decapitated. The raiders are identified as Nagas by their leggings and dress. The tribe, however, is not ascertained.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

THE WITHDRAWAL FROM KABUL.

LONDON, AUG. 9.

In the House of Commons this evening the Secretary of State for India, in reply to a question, said that the withdrawal of our forces from Kabul was determined upon long before the defeat of General Burrows, and his defeat does not justify the postponement of our departure. His Lordship further said that General Stewart concurs in our leaving Kabul. Doubtless arrangements have been made to protect friendly tribes, but not necessarily with Abdul Rahman, with whom we have no formal engagement.

MR. GLADSTONE.

Mr. Gladstone is the guest of the Dean of Windsor.

ATROCITIES IN IRELAND.

Yesterday at Shanbuck, county of Kilkenny, a party of masked men shot the Crown Solicitor Mr. Boyd and his two sons. The former is dying, and his sons are in a precarious state.

MILITARY PREPARATIONS OF THE GREAT POWERS.

The Great Powers have acquiesced in military preparations against Turkey.

CONSTANTINOPLE, AUG. 9.

The Turkish Minister of War has directed the troops ordered to Dulcigno to enforce the surrender of that town.

BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS.

LONDON, AUG. 10.

The Board of Trade Returns of Imports for the past month amount to £33,375,000, showing an increase of £3,000,000 compared with last year.

The Exports for the same period amount to £20,250,000, showing an increase of £3,500,000 compared with last year.

THE ATROCITIES IN IRELAND.

One of the sons of Mr. Boyd has died. Several arrests have been made.

THE GREAT POWERS AND TURKEY.

In the House of Lords last night, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in reply to a question, said that the European concert was fully maintained, and that it was solely directed to prevent the collapse of Turkey. The disaster in Afghanistan had been without influence on British policy in the East.

THE GREEK FRONTIER QUESTION.

CONSTANTINOPLE, AUG. 9.

The Porte has resolved to enter into direct negociations with the Great Powers in the settlement of the question of the Greek frontier.

LORD LYTTON ON THE FUTURE OF INDIA.

LONDON, AUG. 10.

The Earl of Lytton, in reply to an address presented to him at Knebworth yesterday, said that he was confident it only needed perseverance for a few years in the great system of policy which a succession of wise Englishmen had framed for the government of India, in order to give India strength and influence to become one of the great powers of the world.

THE WITHDRAWAL FROM KABUL.

LONDON, AUG. 10.

In the House of Commons this evening, a discussion took place relating to the withdrawal of our forces from Kabul, when Lord Hartington said that military, not political, reasons solely dictated Government in that step, and that they accepted the responsibility of it.

MURDER OF EXPLORERS.

Messrs. Carter and Codenhead, belonging to the Belgian Exploring Expedition, have been murdered in Central Africa.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

LIVERPOOL, AUG. 9.

The Anchor Line steamer Britannia arrived here from Bombay on the evening of the 7th inst.

SUEZ, AUG. 9.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Eldorado, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here on the evening of the 8th inst.

ADEN, AUG. 10.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Agra, outward bound for the Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left here yesterday evening.

LONDON, AUG. 9.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats steady.

The London Cotton market has been quiet but steady.

Fair Dhollera	4 15-16d.
The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.	
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight ...	1s. 8 3-16d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper.....	80¾
4½ per cent. do.	87½
3 per cent. Consols for account.....	98⅛
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872.....	119
Bar Silver	52¾
Arrivals.—Nepaul.	
Departure.—Tamar.	

TELEGRPH LINE REPORT.

KURRACHEE, AUG. 10, 5-11 P.M.

Turkish route interrupted beyond Bussorah.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, AUG. 10, 10 A. M.

Mail Steamer Tanjore from Calcuta arrived.

THE s. s. Trentham Hall, for Bombay, passed through the Suez Canal at 5 p. m. on the 8th instant.

COMPLAINTS again come from the Deccan of the unfavourable state of the crops, caused by want of rain.

IT is stated that Professor Wordsworth will most probably return to India and revert to his appointment as Principal of Elphinstone College early next November.

A YOUNG Parsee now residing at Hongkong has been fortunate enough to win a prize worth Rs. 40,000 in a lottery which takes place there periodically on a large scale. He bears the surname of Guzder, according to a native paper.

THREE companies of the 2-4th (King's Own) Regiment arrived in Bombay from Poona yesterday, to take the place of the 78th Highlanders' detachment, which has been doing garrison duty here lately but sailed yesterday for Kurrachee *en route* to the front. The strength of the 2-4th detachment is:—5 officers and 200 men. The names of the officers are:—Captain M. E. Crofton, Lieutenant J. M. Gawne, Lieutenant J. I. Bonomi, 2nd Lieut. W. L. James, and 2nd Lieutenant J. H. B. Barber.

AT yesterday's meeting of the Bombay Town Council, on a communication received from the Municipal Commissioner, the question was considered as settled that in future Municipal work only should be done in the Municipal workshops. On a fresh case stated for their opinion, the solicitors to the Municipality advised that they saw no reason to modify the opinion already expressed with regard to the illegality of doing private work in the workshops, notwithstanding the fact that such work is always paid for in advance by Government departments and others. Government, for whom work was done occasionally at the workshops, have been informed accordingly. It seems to us highly desirable that the workshops should not be deprived of a source of income through a mere technicality, and that the requisite power to do profitable work for the Government and others should be forthwith procured from the Legislative Council.

AT the adjourned inquiry into the wreck of the Mahableshwur yesterday the examination of the witnesses was concluded. The chief evidence taken was that of the mate, who stated that he had every confidence in the captain, and believed that the ship was well manned. In his opinion there was not the slightest chance of saving anything after the vessel struck. Mr. Winter examined the captain as to his reasons for selecting the middle passage, and he stated that he was not aware that what Findley's Directory stated applied only to the months of September and October. From the wind chart in Findley's Directory it appeared that the winds to be expected in longitude 65° to 68° north of the equator were W. and S. W., and had he encountered either of those winds they would have carried him clear of the Laccadives and he should have had a fair wind to Bombay. He did not believe there was anything perilous in taking the northward passage through the islands, and had his chronometers been correct he would have incurred no danger whatever in adopting that course. Mr. Cooper, the chairman of the inquiry, stated that from the evidence taken the court would frame several charges against the captain at the resumption of the inquiry to-morrow (Thursday).

SOMETHING of the nature of a C. D. question has been agitating the Suratis. The Musaulmans of that place met the other day in solemn conclave to adopt measures to oust from their respectable localities the public women of their own and other sects. Their deliberations resulted in an understanding not to let houses to such women, by which they expect to drive them to localities out of the way.

THE *Indu Prakash* asks why nothing has yet been done in the matter of the appointment of any capable native to the Joint Judgeship of Tanna, about which there was something stirring a month ago. "Sir James Fergusson's Government seemed in right earnest and from the way in which the offer was made to at least two well-known native gentlemen in Bombay, everybody was led to believe that the Government meant doing something as soon as possible. But the two gentlemen having declined, everything has been at a stand still, so far as the public is concerned. Is the Government yet engaged in making a selection? Or is it the Kushki Nakhud disaster that has overturned all arrangements?"

THE new Central Provinces Tenantry Bill was introduced by the Hon'ble Mr. Grant at the last meeting of the Legislative Council, on Friday.

THERE was not much time lost after receipt of intelligence of the reverse near Kandahar, in arranging for the despatch of a relieving column from Kabul. On the 28th of July, the day when news of the disaster first arrived, a telegram was sent to Sir Donald Stewart, preparing him for the probable despatch of a force to Kandahar; and on the 29th, when it had been ascertained from Kabul that a force could be sent, but that it could not be ready before the 8th inst., the Government of India sent order to organize it with the least possible delay. The interval which has elapsed was due to the necessity of bringing back ammunition and stores previously started off for India, and of re-assembling transport.

THE unsatisfactory position and character of the British cantonments at Kandahar is commented on by the *Pioneer*, who remarks that of one thing there is no doubt—that these cantonments were altogether untenable if attacked in any force. After alluding to the weakness of the position, as to which he remarks "a worse it would be difficult to imagine," our contemporary continues:—"So far as we are aware, there was not a well in the whole camp, the water being entirely drawn from a canal, which takes its rise from the Argandab river, several miles from Kandahar, and could be cut anywhere outside cantonments by an enemy. . . . If the British Government now recognizes the necessity of holding Kandahar permanently, it is to be hoped that a proper situation for the garrison will be chosen and prepared without delay. A strong entrenched camp should be constructed in the Argandab Valley, within a few miles of Kandahar, where our own water supply would be secure, and that of the city at our mercy. . . . The Kandahar citadel should, of course, continue to be held by a strong detachment; and when the railway is complete, the terminus should be commanded by the citadel. Nothing can be more strongly deprecated than the expenditure of any more money on the present cantonments, upon which a great deal too much has been already thrown away."

WE have before alluded to the mischief caused by the reticence of Government in regard to the recent disaster. The *Civil and Military Gazette* of Lahore writes on this subject:—"We greatly fear, from information which we have received, that a very incomplete and somewhat misleading account of the disaster at Kushki-Nakhud is all that has, as yet, reached the public, and we have good reason to believe that the Press Commissioner's statement, that the majority of our casualties occurred during the retreat, is only too true; and that, in addition, our British infantry was broken by the backward rush of the Bombay troops, who, it is reported, abandoned their arms, their officers being unabled to induce them to stand firm, as the Ghazis made their charge; and that then a general rout ensued; that Ayub's troops numbered 12,000 only, and were wretchedly armed; that hardly a shot was fired by our infantry; and that it was a case of each man for himself. We trust, however, that the authorities will give to the public the full text of the telegram they received from Colonel St. John and extracts from which were published by the Press Commissioner on the 3rd inst."

THE Lahore paper publishes a long letter on the Hissar Cattle Farm, and the vast improvements it has undergone under the able management of General Anglo. Beneath his fostering care, the writer tells us, jungles have given place to luxuriant and neatly kept fields, order has ousted disorder, neatness taken the place of untidiness, and economy that of lavish expenditure. He has initiated a new of system of ploughing and cultivation, to see which the zemindars not only flock in crowds to Hissar, but of which they have expressed their approval by adopting it themselves.

REFERENCE was made some days ago by the *Civil and Military Gazette* to a vernacular journal being printed in Constantinople for distribution among the Mahomedans of India, for the purpose of enlisting their sympathies on the side of the Sultan. Our contemporary now explains that "the journal referred to is the *Paik Islam*, or the Islam (orthodox) messenger, or watchman. The agent of the paper in India resides at Delhi, he has come out to promote the objects of the *Paik Islam*, which is printed at Constantinople in Turkish and Urdu. The *Paik* is credited with the desire to excite the religious fervour of the Mahomedans of India in a direction that will probably not be on the side of the British *raj*."

AN "Infuriated Parent" writes to a Madras paper:—"I would particularly draw the attention of the public and that of the President and Committee of Bishop Corrie's Grammar School to the following circumstance which came to my knowledge on Friday last. The Rev. A. W. Atkinson, M. A., headmaster of Bishop Corrie's Grammar School, *kicked* a boy named Magry for causing a cracker to explode when in his class. I wish to know if Mr. Atkinson is justified in *kicking* a boy for such a breach of school discipline? It would appear that Mr. Atkinson was teaching a class at the time the noise was occasioned, and he must consequently have been provoked, but the provocation cannot in any way be held to justify the debasing treatment by him of a boy to whom, so long as he is in school, he is in *loco parentis*. I do not object to boys being caned—I have three boys in Bishop Corrie's, and I do not object to their getting a caning if they deserve it, but I certainly object to Mr. Atkinson *kicking* my boys."

CINCHONA cultivation is now the great rage in Ceylon. The coffee planters, what with leaf disease and other drawbacks, were well nigh driven to despair, when cinchona came as a redeeming angel. But there seems some danger of the new horse being ridden to death. The following extracts from a letter, written by a Ceylon planter to a friend in England, contain some interesting information regarding this cultivation:—"I suppose no cultivation has been so widely taken up and rapidly developed as that of cinchona in Ceylon. It certainly is a most bountiful tree, and has changed the aspect of many declining coffee estates to increasingly valuable properties, and in some cases, notably two, where it has attained to *regular* growth has brought great wealth to the owners. One local newspaper has given itself almost entirely up to its cultivation, and you commonly hear statistics given, and instances quoted, showing how a hundred acres of four-years-old cinchona must be worth £40,000. In fact, the fever is now at its hottest stage. The small leafed variety *Officinals* I have planted 4,840 to the acre. Say 1,613 trees mature, which at 6 oz. to a tree is equal to about lb. 600 bark, which should be worth say Rs. 900, in four years time, which means, at an expenditure of Rs. 600, an annual profit of 12 per cent. This is my own estimate. Of course if you are fortunate enough to get fine land with a gravelly subsoil and good natural drainage at an elevation of say 4,000 to 5,000 ft., I know no reason why those enormous profits that have certainly fallen to some, should not also be yours, but it is a venture and in most instances a terribly disappointing one. To sum up what I have endeavoured to say, I would not advise you with no knowledge of the subject to go into cinchona, but should recommend you to stick to coffee, which to my mind is much safer and generally more remunerative than cinchona, and, provided you go into a good district will give you nearer 20 per cent. than 12 per cent. At the same time I must tell you that the land in which my cinchona is growing is poor, high and exposed, in fact, will grow nothing else, and yet I expect 12 per centum on the outlay."

COFFEE planting in Ceylon is not just now a flourishing industry. The crops of the season 1880-81 will be very short, and a local paper, which has been going into calculations, observes that taking the three main sources of the world's supply together, it looks as though there would be at any rate more coffee in the next twelve months than in the preceding year, and if there be any force left in statistics, we are unwillingly driven to the conclusion that there is but little prospect of better prices being obtained for the bulk of Ceylon coffee in 1881 than in 1880.

WE stated some days ago that an attempt was being made to secure an increased allowance of meat in the British soldier's rations. From the *Medical Press*, received by last mail, we learn that the Secretary of State for War has sanctioned an additional allowance of four ounces to the three-quarters of a pound of flesh without bone that, for a long time past, has constituted the daily meat ration of the British lion, as represented by theinfantry of the line.

WEATHER REPORTS.—AUG. 10.

CANNANORE, 5-16 p.m.—Weather clear; wind W.

CARWAR, 5 p. m.—Weather overcast; wind N.W. 4; thermometer 78·8; barometer 29·90. Fall of rain 42 cents.

MANGALORE, 4-25 p. m.—Weather fair; thermometer 79·5; barometer 29·92. Fall of rain 12 cents.

TUTICORIN 3·25 p. m.—Weather fine; wind S. E.; thermometer 84; barometer 29·99.

VINGORLA, 5 p. m.—Weather cloudy; wind S. W light; thermometer 80. Fell of rain 35 cents.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colabs.		Fort. Esplanade.		Byculla.	
	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered ..	41	29	44	84	37	70
Aug. 9 Monday	0	2	....	....	....	....
10 Tuesday	0	0	0	10	0	0
Total.....	41	31	44	94	37	70
Total Fall, Aug. 10, 1879..	43	23	51	75	*	
	41	63			56	42

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort and Byculla are made up to 6 p. m. and Esplanade up to 6 a. m. each day. The return from Colabs is up to midnight.

* No rainfall registered last year; registration commenced this year from June 23.

THE FAMINE COMMISSION REPORT.

WE take the following extract from the report of the Famine Commission, which is too long to be given in the columns of a newspaper *in extenso*:—

The first lesson taught by this review is that (except in Burmah and the most eastern parts of Bengal, where the rain has never been known to fail, and Sindh, in which the population is wholly dependent on river-irrigation) hardly any part of our Indian Empire has escaped the visitation of severe famine during the last century, and that over considerable portions acute distress has recurred frequently. Taking all the 21 famines and scarcities recorded in the last 109 years in any part of India, the proportion is 24 years of bad seasons to 85 years of good, or about two bad to seven good; in each case on an average one-twelfth of the population of the whole country, that is about 20 millions, may be approximately taken as the portion affected, so that the result might be said to be equivalent to a famine or scarcity over the whole country once in 54 years. Of these calamities, 8 may be classed as intense families, 9 as famines, and 4 as severe scarcities.

Omitting severe scarcities, there have been 17 famines, affecting 20 years, and occurring at an average interval of 5 years.

There have been eight greater famines, affecting 11 years, and occurring at intervals which have varied from 2 or 3 to 40 years, and which average 12 years. Of these, five have occurred in the present century, and have affected 202 millions of people, so that each on an average has been felt by 40 millions, or one-sixth of the population of India. As, however, one-fifth of that population is not under British rule, a corresponding reduction must be made from the figures above given in order to indicate the liability which falls upon our own Government.

The liability of the several provinces to severe drought appears to be as follows. In Bengal, during the 110 years over which our records extend, four droughts only have occurred, of which two were very severe. Previous to the Orissa famine Bengal had enjoyed complete immunity from famine for 81 years, and on this occasion, as well as in 1783-4, only the western parts of the province were affected. In the North-West Provinces nine droughts are recorded of which two were intense and three very serious. The two greatest famines in this part of the country, those of 1783 and 1837-8 were separated by an interval of 53 years, but there was a frequent and highly irregular occurrence of less important droughts. In Bombay nine seasons of drought appear, of which two were extreme. In Madras there were eight such seasons of which two were excessive. Excluding Bengal, the average interval between the several recorded droughts, great and small, in any one province, is about 11 to 12 years, and between those of the severest type about 50 years, but the deviations from these averages are very large, and the records are not sufficiently accurate to give more than approximate results.

These conclusions may be otherwise summed up by stating that the Government of India must be prepared for the occurrence of scarcity, in some degree of severity and in some part of the country, as often as two years out of every nine; and that great famines may be anticipated at average intervals of 12 years. The danger of extreme famine in any one province or locality arises on the average not oftener than once in 50 years; though drought followed by severe distress must be expected as often as once in 11 or 12 years. The records are not of a nature to enable us to form any decided opinion whether droughts have recurred more frequently into 7 years than formerly; but, bearing in mind the far greater attention paid to these visitations recently, our general conclusion is adverse to such a supposition.

No deficiency at once so serious and so widespread in its effects as that which from 1876 to 1878 was experienced in various parts of the country had previously occurred in the century. The total area which suffered from famine in Southern India during 1877 was about 200,000 square miles with a population of 36 millions. In the next year an area of 52,000 square miles in the North-West Provinces and the Punjab, with a population of 22 millions, was afflicted by a failure of the rains, though it suffered to a far less degree. Distinguishing the three degrees of famine as intense, severe, and slight, the famine in Southern India was intense in an area of 105,000 square miles, inhabited by a population of 19 millions; it was severe in an area of 66,000 square miles, with a population of 11 millions; and it was slight in an area of 34,000 square miles, with a population of 6 millions. Where the distress was but slight the necessity for giving relief arose only in isolated localities, and the administration of famine relief on such a scale as to need special measures was in practice confined to the tracts where the famine was intense or severe. Relief was afforded to 780,000 persons or 5 per cent. of the population of the more afflicted area in Madras for 22 consecutive months, and in Bombay to 320,000 persons, or 3½ per cent., for 13 months. The maximum number relieved during the worst month was about 500,000 daily in Bombay and 2½ millions in Madras, or from 6 to 15 per cent. of the population severely affected.

In Bengal, in 1873-74, the area severely affected was 21,000 square miles, and the population of that area was 10 millions: of that population about 10 per cent. received direct relief for an average period of 9 months, and the highest number in receipt of direct relief at any one time was about 20 per cent. or 2 millions daily.

The famine of 1868-69 is the one which came nearest to that of 1876—78 in severity; indeed, it surpassed that calamity in extent, for it covered the space of 300,000 square miles. It was intense over an area of 113,000 square miles, but of these 110,000 square miles were in the Native States of Rajputana, and were thinly inhabited, the population of this tract being only 7½ millions. The famine was severe over 112,000 square miles (only half of which was in British territory), and among a population of 21 millions, two-thirds of whom were British subjects.

The famine of 1865-66 ranks third in respect of the area it covered, and the population it affected was even larger than that in 1868-69, or in the Southern Peninsula in 1876—78, but the distress it caused was not nearly so grievous. The area of intensity was the Province of Orissa and the neighbouring districts to north and south, a tract which contained only 31,000 square miles, with a population of 6 millions, and the famine was severe in 50,000 square miles more, with 11½ millions inhabitants. In the rest of the country afflicted by it the distress was slight, and little or no relief was called for. Hence, in spite of the wide area of the drought, this famine was less generally disastrous than either of the two great calamities which succeeded it.

Looking then to those parts of the country in which there have been the worst famines and the greatest distress, we find in the history of the past no case which has surpassed the famine of 1876—78 in intensity; and it seems reasonable to conclude that it is not likely to be exceeded in the future, either in the extent of British territory affected or in the degree of relief that will be required. On this presumption it may be estimated that the largest population likely to be severely affected by famine at one time may be put at 30 millions. To arrive at the numbers likely to come on relief, we may safely take a proportion slightly lower than that of the Behar famine, say 15 per cent. or four and a half millions, as the maximum number likely to be in receipt of relief in the worst months, and about 7 or 8 per cent. or from two to two and a half millions, as the average number likely to require relief continuously for the space of a year. These proportions provide for relief on a scale about double that actually given in Madras and Bombay in 1876—78.

The duration of periods of scarcity (a matter greatly affecting their severity and the consequent cost of relief) is naturally connected with the length of the intervals between the harvests, or between the time of one harvest and the succeeding season for sowing. Experience shows that extreme pressure does not arise till local stocks have been somewhat reduced, and famine is thus hardly known to begin, as a consequence of a failure of the south-west monsoon before the month of November. Again, when the prospects of the next harvest are practically assured, hope and credit revive and reserved stores of food are released, and thus the effects of famine may be expected to wear off a month or two before the crops are actually cut. From these considerations it may be gathered that the pressure caused by drought in a single year will generally last for about eight or nine months, and when the pressure is relieved in a shorter time, the recovery is proportionally rapid. A scarcity extending over two years is rare, but the intensity of the suffering caused by such a famine is greatly aggravated as the period is prolonged.

From what is known of famines, in respect to which any materials for a detailed estimate exist, it is calculated that from a half to three-quarters of the ordinary out-turn of the food grain of the year has been lost in the tracts most severely affected. It may therefore be inferred from the experience of the past that a year which yields more than 50 per cent. of a full crop will produce food enough for the population under the stimulus to economy caused by high prices, and that, taking into account the grain stores and the probable importation, there will be no such pressure as to require special measures of relief. When the crop is so reduced that the whole out-turn of the year is diminished to 25 per cent. of a full crop, it may be taken as certain that intense famine will prevail. Great uncertainties, however, surround all estimates of failure of crops in such a country as India, and it may easily happen that the particular circumstances of a province will render the effect of a drought more than ordinarily disastrous.

There is much difficulty in estimating in any precise way the effect of a short harvest on prices, but it may be said approximately and generally that, in time of very great scarcity, prices of food grain rise to three times their ordinary amount, so that, whereas in ordinary years the price of the food grain of the mass of the people may be from 20 to 30 seers per rupee (or 20 to 30 lbs. per shilling, equivalent to 25 to 17 shillings per quarter of 500 lbs.) in time of great scarcity, it will rise to 8 or 10 seers per rupee (or 8 to 10 lbs. per shilling, which is 63 to 50 shillings per quarter), and even higher.

It has been estimated, and in our opinion on substantial grounds, that the mortality that occurred in the provinces under British Administration during the period of famine and drought extending over the years 1877 and 1878 amounted, on a population of 190 millions, to 5½ millions in excess of the deaths that would have occurred had the seasons been ordinarily healthy; and the statistical returns have made certain, what has long been suspected, that starvation and distress greatly check the fecundity of the population. It is probable that from this cause the number of births during the same period has been lessened by two millions; the total reduction of the population would thus amount to about seven millions. Assuming the ordinary annual death roll, taken at the rate of 35 per mille on 190 millions of people, to be 6½ millions, the abnormal mortality of the famine period may be regarded as having increased this total by about 40 per cent.

In these circumstances the hope that any human endeavours will altogether prevent an increase of mortality during a severe famine is untenable. It is impossible for the State entirely to counteract the effect of high prices, the cessation of wages, the disturbance of the ordinary routine of life, the general results of shortened food-supply to millions of people. No imaginable system of relief will completely meet all the various degrees of privation and suffering which a famine produces, and which are all more or less prejudicial to the public health and life, though many are too indefinite and obscure to be dealt with by any machinery of official charity, however elaborate and well contrived. There must always be suffering and want which will escape notice; and however extensive be the measures of public aid, and however reasonable be the terms on which it is offered, there will always be classes who, from fixed habits or social institutions of various sorts, or from their personal character or ignorance, will neither help themselves nor be helped, and who, though they suffer from extreme want, will linger on without applying for or accepting relief till it is too late to save their lives.

(*To be continued.*)

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Cricket Match, Gymkhana, 2 p. m.
Meeting at the Mazagon Castle. 5 p. m.
Temple Bar, concert 9 p. m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 9th instant:—Coconada (s), from Kurrachee. Yesterday:—Ireland, from Liverpool; Lottie Warren, New York; G. S. Dingwall, Aden.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Albula, to Dunkirk; Ash (s), Galle; I. G. S. Dalhousie, Kurrachee; Hazara (s), Kurrachee.

CONCERT AT THE TEMPLE BAR.—Programme of music to be played at the Temple Bar this evening at 9:—

March	Einzug	Keiper.
Overture	Calif de Bagdad	Boieldieu.
Auf dem	Wasser	Schubert.
Waltz	Soldaten Lieder	Gung'l.
Funny Folks	Fant. s'a	Gerald.
Quadrille	Caliostro	Strauss.
When the Swallow homeward flies		Abt.
Waltz	Blaettlein im Winde	Faust.
Finale	Lucrezia Borgia	Donisetti.
Galop	Rosa	Facius.

RAINFAL IAT TULSI.—The total fall of rain at Tulsi up to 6 a. m. of Sunday, the 8th instant, was 56 inches and 53 cents. The height of water in the Lake was 38ft. 96in.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Hazara and s. s. Dalhousie left the dock yesterday.

KEROSINE OIL.—The ship Lottie Warren arrived in harbour yesterday from New York with a cargo of 38,553 cases kerosine oil.

ALLEGED MURDER.—A policeman engaged on the Keem station on the B. B. and C. I. line is reported to have murdered a porter employed at the same place on the night of Friday week. The culprit inflicted severe wounds on his victim's breast with a scythe. The cause is stated to be jealousy.

THEFTS.—Bagin Balloo was yesterday sentenced by Mr. Dosabboy Framjee to a month's imprisonment for stealing a sugarcane, valued at one anna, the property of Satwajee Bhowanee.—Shaik Rumjan was yesterday convicted by the same magistrate of stealing nine pies from the pocket of Gungaram Tumpall while making purchases at the Null Bazaar, and was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

ARREST OF SUSPICIOUS CHARACTERS.—Police constable No. 1,299 B. arrested, on Monday night last, at a *muddut* shop, on the Bheendy Bazaar road, two suspicious characters, named Herosily Ebrahim and Babajee Ebrahim, having in their possession gold and silver ornaments and cash of the collective value of Rs. 70, alleged to have been stolen from a person at Poona. Further enquiries are being instituted into the matter.

SUICIDE BY A LUNATIC.—A Parsee girl, aged eleven years, named Jarbai, residing with her parents in Borah Musjid Lane, Fort, on Monday last jumped out of a window on the fourth floor of the house and fell to the ground, a height of about 50 feet. She died three hours after from the effects of the injuries she sustained. The girl is said to have been out of her mind for the past nine months, and on several occasions attempted suicide. A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday, when the following verdict was recorded:—"That the death of the deceased was caused by her having jumped out of a window on the 4th storey of a house."

COURT-MARTIAL AT GOA.—A court-martial at Goa has found Major Manoel Antonio da Costa guilty of outrageous conduct in forcibly entering a private dwelling, and sentenced him to one year's imprisonment.

A WHALE STRANDED.—A few days ago a dead whale, measuring about 70 feet in length, was seen on the seashore of Cortalim (Goa). Its tallow was extracted by the residents of the place and the rest was abandoned. One of its bones was carried by twelve stout coolies to the museum of Mr. Miguel Vicente D'Abreu at Pangim.

ACCIDENT TO THE GOVERNOR'S CARRIAGE.—On Monday evening while His Excellency the Governor, accompanied by Captain Fergusson, was returning to Ganesh Khind, an accident occurred opposite the Sassoon Hospital. The near horse kicked a leg over the pole. The horses then bolted. H. E. the Governor and Captain Fergusson managed to steer the phaeton towards Kirkee, passing carts and people without mishap. The horses were finally pulled up opposite Mr. Stannard's house. The horses, and the coachman, who fell from the box, were much injured, but the carriage and its occupants were not hurt.

AN ARMED DACOITY.—We hear that a dacoity was committed on the 4th instant, at the village of Kirkee, Ravugaum, taluka Bhimthurry. The dacoits were 25 in number and armed with torchlights. It is reported that a Soonar's (or goldsmith's) house was plundered. We are not in a position to state the particulars regarding this dacoity. Mr. Prescott, the Superintendent of the City Police, proceeded on Sunday last in the direction of Bhimthurry taluka.—*Poona Observer.*

KANDAHAR FIELD FORCE.—The Executive Commissariat Officer at Poona has enlisted a large number of dooley bearers who are being sent to the front daily by rail.—*Id.*

DEPARTURE FOR THE FRONT.—Dr. Davidson, Assistant Civil Surgeon at Poona, left yesterday for the front. The *Deccan Herald* says of him, no one ever left Poona more regretted. There are very few in Poona, Europeans or natives, who have not enjoyed the benefit of his great skill as a physician, and of his kindness as a friend. Every one speaks of his departure from amongst us as a personal loss, so necessary has he made himself to all. The gratitude and best wishes of all follow him.

THE LATE GANESH WASUDEO JOSHI.—On the morning of Friday last a deputation from the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha proceeded to the house of the late Mr. Ganesh Wasudeo Joshi and waited upon his aged mother with the letter of condolence voted by the Sabha at its meeting of Sunday week. The deputation consisted of Rao Bahadur Chintamon, Rao Hari Deshmookh, Rao Bahadur Shriniwas Shesho, Mr. Trimbakrao Narayan *alias* Tatia Saheb Rajmachiker, Mr. Rama Shastri Apte, Mr. Mahadeorao Yeshwant *alias* Tatia Saheb Raste, Mr. Sitaram Hari Chiplonker, honorary secretary, and Mr. Sivram Hari Sathe, secretary.

RETURN OF COL. ROSS TO SIND.—Colonel Ross, the Acting Collector and District Magistrate of Shikarpore, arrives in a few days from his trip to the Neilgherries. He is now quite restored to health again. It is probable he will remain in Kurrachee till the weather is cooler at Shikarpore.

THE Kurrachee *Civil and Military Gazette* mentions a rumour that Mr. Lee-Warner, C.S., on his return to Kurrachee will be appointed Collector of Customs and Salt Revenue in Sind.

THE BENCH AND THE BAR AT KURRACHEE.—The Public Prosecutor, (Mr. R. Pinhey) appeared for the Crown, and Mr. Gill, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Dyaram for the defence in the great "Tattis conspiracy case at Kurrachee." When the case was called on Thursday, the learned advocate for the defence was asked by the Court if he had filed his *power*. To which he replied that, in his humble opinion, there was no necessity for his so doing, being instructed as he happened to be by pleaders. Notwithstanding, strange to say, the judge allowed him to proceed, although the interim order of the Sadder Court was then supposed still to be in force.—*Beacon.*

H. M. S. gunboat Beacon arrived in the Kurrachee harbour from Pombay on the 3rd instant. The men have suffered considerably from fever recently. The vessel proceeds to the Persian Gulf in a day or two.—*Beacon.*

BARRISTERS' APPOINTMENTS.—Mr. F. C. Constable, barrister-at-law, is, we understand, returning to Karrachee in a short time to resume the duties of Public Prosecutor and Government Advocate. Mr. Pinhey, it is said, will get a Small Cause Court Judgeship either at Kurrachee or in the districts.

FORT POLICE COURT—AUG. 10.

(Before NANA MOROJEE, Esq.)

THE PORTUGUESE DEFAMATION CASE.

SIR MICHAEL DE QUADROS VS. DR. J. GERSON DA CUNHA, DR. ACACIO DE GAMA AND MR. L. J. DE SA.

THE hearing of the above case was resumed. Mr. Pherozeshah Mehta, instructed by Mr. Hormusjee, of Messrs. Ardaseer and Hormusjee, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Payne, solicitor, for the defence.

Mr. Richard P. Brunton, Assistant Health Officer, produced the weekly summary of deaths and births and pointed out from that the deaths occurring from cholera in the week ending 6th January, 1880, in which week there were two fatal cases, the one occurring on the 3rd January, and the other on the 31st December. On the following week there were also two deaths from cholera. There were 324 deaths from cholera during the year 1879, the largest number, 74, occurred in August, and the smallest number in April and December, in each of which months there were four deaths. In the third week of January there were no deaths from cholera, whilst in the fourth week, which ended

Court to decide whether his evidence is not likely to be biased in favour of the defendant. I leave the Court to judge whether the evidence of Captain Hayes, Captain C. Thomas, and Dr. Thorburn, absolutely disinterested and unbiased witnesses, is more credible than that of the interested defendant, his cousin and confidential friend. As the defendant in his written answer has made no attempt to prove the truth of the allegations of which he has been charged as uttering in slander of the plaintiff, but distinctly swears he could not prove them, the plaintiff has not called any witnesses to disprove what defendant in his answer did not attempt to prove. Had any attempt to prove the truth of the charges been notified in defendant's answer, the plaintiff could have brought numerous witnesses now in India to rebut it. Amongst others, Mr. Sinnett, the Editor of the *Pioneer*, who was for many years a resident in Hongkong, and the Manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, and who was a resident of Shanghai. The plaintiff simply confined himself to giving an account of his life in China and India, which your Honour ruled as irrelevant to the case. As the evidence of the Bangalore affair is quite irrelevant to the case, and as the mere fact of the plaintiff having been received in society all over India in all respects in the same manner as he was before, shows that that affair had in no wise affected his character. I do not propose to enter into the evidence on that affair: neither does the dispute not row at Umballa injure him; but it refutes the defendant's contention that he only made statements reflecting on the character of the plaintiff in a private and confidential manner, as, according to his own showing, he made a statement affecting plaintiff's character at Umballa in a very public manner. But I would ask the Court to consider whether the last part of Lord William Beresford's evidence at Umballa, which is uncoroborated by any one on this point, is correct, *i. e.*, when he says the plaintiff's words were: "For God's sake, don't be hard on me, every man is liable to make a mistake sometimes;" or words to that effect. If he had said these words, why should he, as deposed by himself and Mr. Cullen, ask Mr. Cullen whether the words uttered by defendant were actionable or not? If he had wanted Lord William Beresford to hush it up, why should he have talked to Mr. Cullen about it? Lord William Beresford's statement, that he had heard from the 11th Hussars that the plaintiff had been guilty of cheating, is simply hearsay, and is utterly unsupported by the evidence of any officer in that regiment, which, although at present stationed in England, the defendant has had ample opportunity to communicate with. Now, as to the meeting at Meerut in October 1879. I would ask the Court to bear in mind the fact that before the meeting took place the defendant was, as he has stated, hail fellow well met with plaintiff, and had addressed him a private letter ever since his (plaintiff's) return from Zululand, beginning—"My dear Maitland," and signed—"Yours sincerely, Bill Beresford;" and Lord Beresford knew that the stewards had accepted a 500-rupee cup from the plaintiff, to be run for at the Meerut meeting. It also appears from the evidence that Mr. Maitland had dined at the Wheeler Club, at military messes, at the house of the Honorary Secretary, and was therefore on good terms with the Meerut society. A great deal has been said about the excitement of the plaintiff at the Meerut lotteries. It has been shown in evidence that excitement in lotteries is a very common thing, and it is well known to men who frequent lotteries that such is the case. As to abuse of the Handicappers. It is notorious amongst racing men that a handicap for a race in which a number of horses are entered seldom, if ever, appears without the handicappers being abused; the plaintiff has sworn to this, and has not been contradicted by the defendant or any of the witnesses. The plaintiff admits that he called the handicappers damned fools—a term unfortunately in too common use amongst gentlemen. He does not remember positively saying they were unfair; but if he did, it is nothing more than what is often said of handicappers. The plaintiff's account of the proceedings was a general one, and he frankly told the Court that he had been taking more champagne than usual. The Court may not know, but it is a fact that a great deal of champagne is generally consumed by gentlemen at race meetings. The Court must bear in mind that what Mr. Holmes said to plaintiff, which induced plaintiff to reply "It is a lie," is a matter which must have impressed the plaintiff deeply, or he would not have addressed such a reply to a man with whom he had been, on his own showing, in the most friendly terms. The statement of the four witnesses on this point are as follows:—The plaintiff says—"You are damned sorry for having given this cup; it is the first thing you ever gave in your life." Captain Hayes says—"You are sorry you have given that cup because you have found you cannot win it; you never gave such a valuable cup before." Lieutenant Hopkins says—"You always take care to give cups you can win yourself." Mr. Holmes says—"I think you are making a great fool of yourself by the way you are going on. You will make every body think that you only gave that cup in the hope of winning it yourself." It will be seen that Captain Hayes confirms the plaintiff, and Mr. Hopkins substantially does so. Mr. Holmes is quite different, as he evidently intended to place his own conduct in an irreproachable light before the world. I would ask the Court whether we are to believe the interested witness, Mr. Holmes, or Captain Hayes and Lieutenant Hopkins, and also to remember that a great point has been made by Mr. Holmes, that Captain Hayes could not have heard as he was five or six yards off. Defendant's witness, Mr. Hopkins, deposes to have heard, although Mr. Holmes states that only Mr. D'Arcy Thuiller, of the Body Guard, was near him then. Why should not Captain Hayes have heard the words as well as Mr. Hopkins? Yet another must have heard, namely, the individual whose name we have not been favoured with, who went across the room to give information to Lord William Beresford. A great deal has been said about the disturbances at Meerut, and it has been attempted to throw all the blame on the plaintiff. I wish the Court to bear in mind that all the plaintiff did was to talk, that is, to abuse the handicappers, *not the stewards as has been stated in the defendant's written statement*. Mr. Holmes proceeded to acts, and he was the only person throughout the whole proceedings who actually committed a breach of the peace. The plaintiff's statement that Lord William Beresford asked him to toss for tickets after the row about Holmes is corroborated by Captain Hayes and denied by the defendant, but not by any other witness, *further than they did not hear*. The question as to whether the plaintiff was ordered out of the room by Lord William Beresford has no bearing on this case; if he was, it only amounts to an aggravation of Lord Beresford's conduct towards the defendant. As to the question of the publicity or privateness of the defendant's slanders. It is agreed on all sides that the room was a public room, and that the defendant was the first to introduce the subject, and did introduce it when he says he ordered plaintiff out of the room, in the early part of the evening when it was full, by using the words—"Go to Hongkong or Bangalore where they know you." When did the room change, if it ever did? The evidence of all the witnesses is, that those who remained were drinking and smoking, there was a bar in the room, and some one in attendance to administer the drinks; and if the defendant states that he regarded his slander as confidential communication to his friends, why were they made before the barman? But the fact remains that not one knew them in Meerut the next day, and the morning after they were made, the plaintiff was cut by nearly every one in Meerut, and even his most intimate friends were ashamed to be seen speaking to him and Mr. Cracknall appeared for the defendant, Mathew Morton.

It appeared from affidavits which had been filed on behalf of the plaintiff that the contract was made by the plaintiff with the defendant, Hamilton Maxwell, whilst in India alone, and that therefore it was of the utmost importance that the defendant, Hamilton Maxwell, should be personally examined before the Court, so that the Court might judge of the demeanour of the witness in the witnessbox; the sole question in the case being whether the plaintiff or the defendant was more worthy of credence as to what took place at the interview when the joint adventure was made, and this was the main issue raised by the pleadings. His Lordship, after hearing counsel at considerable length, decided that since the Judicature Act the Courts were now more than ever disinclined to allow the evidence to be taken in any other way than orally before the presiding judge who tries the cause, and that in this case he considered it of the greatest importance that he should have the evidence of the defendant, Hamilton Maxwell, taken before him; and as the affidavits filed on behalf of the defendants did not show sufficient reason for the examination of the defendants, John Fleming and Hamilton Maxwell, upon the commission, he dismissed the application with costs.

THE OVERLAND MAIL SERVICE.

THE "ORIENT" AND "P. AND O." COMPANIES.

In the House of Commons on July 12th, in answer to Mr. Baxter, Mr. Fawcett said:—My right hon. friend has asked in a single question virtually ten questions (a laugh), but, as he has not read them, I will endeavour to reply to them with as much brevity as possible. The amount of postage for the conveyance of mails by the steamers of the Orient Company from this country to Australia during the first six months of the present year was 1,300*l*. Of this sum 196*l*. was paid to the Orient Company for the conveyance of these mails, leaving a profit to the Post Office of about 1,100*l*. On the homeward mails the English Post Office does not receive any postage. The average time taken on the last seventeen voyages of the present year between Adelaide and Suez by the ships of the Peninsular and Oriental Company was thirty-one days seventeen hours, while by those of the Orient Company it was twenty-seven days twenty-one hours; but it is to be remembered that, while the ships of the Orient Company proceed direct from Adelaide to Suez, the ships of the Peninsular and Oriental Company are by the terms of their contract unable to take a direct course between those points, because they are obliged to call at St. George's Sound, in Western Australia, and Point de Galle, where they meet the China mail. No complaint has reached this office from the Government of Bombay that the Peninsular and Oriental Company have carried out their contract in an "eminently unsatisfactory manner," nor have we any reason to believe that inferior ships are employed on the Bombay line to those employed on the line to Australia. With regard to the number of fines imposed on the vessels of the Peninsular and Oriental Company during the twelve years that the whole contract was in operation, I find that almost every vessel was subject to one or more fines. I have a list here of sixty vessels which were thus fined; one vessel was fined seventeen times, another sixteen, another fifteen, and six of the vessels in this list were only fined once. It should, however, be stated that vessels were fined for being overdue whatever was the state of the weather, unless the ship or its machinery was damaged. Of the sixty vessels which were fined, twenty-six are at the present time employed by the Peninsular and Oriental Company in carrying out their contract for the conveyance of mails to India, China, and Australia. (Hear, hear.)

TRAVELLERS VIA BRINDISI.

On the same day, Mr. J. Stewart asked the Postmaster General whether passengers who had travelled from Brindisi with the Indian mails might not be allowed, carrying hand baggage, only to cross from Calais to Dover with the mails on those occasions when a special steamboat was used.

Mr. Fawcett said he had to state that these steamers were engaged by the Post Office solely with the object of hastening the arrival of the important Indian mails in London, and the House and the hon. member would see that it would be extremely inconvenient if by the admission of passengers any delay to the mails was caused. He had, however, thought that under certain conditions passengers might be admitted, and he would address communications to the railway authorities on the subject. He hoped the result of those communications would be the admission of passengers under certain conditions. (Hear, hear.)

ALLAW'S ANTI-FAT.

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ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT (Trade Mark "Anti-Fat," registered) is the celebrated American remedy for corpulency. It is purely vegetable, being a compound concentrated fluid extract of sea lichens, and is perfectly harmless. No particular change of diet required. Will reduce a fat person from 2lb. to 5lb. a week. It acts upon the food in the stomach, preventing its conversion into fat. "Corpulency is not only a disease of itself, but the harbinger of others," wrote Hipocrates 2,000 years ago, and what was true then is not less so to-day. The consequences of obesity are often more serious than is generally supposed. The thick accumulations of fat in the tissues mechanically oppress adjacent organs, thereby producing dyspnœa (shortness of breath) and disturbances in the circulation, characterised by palpitation of the heart, fainting, determination of blood to the brain, derangements of the stomach, liver, kindneys, uterus, &c. In consequence of the congestion of the stomach, the patient becomes dyspeptic and is tormented with flatulency, acidity of the stomach, and eructations. The impediments to a free circulation of the blood, and the increased pressure of the masses of fat throughout the system on the blood-vessels, produce a determination of blood to the brain, whence arise somnolency, torpor of the mental and physical functions, and not infrequently apoplexy. Obesity is undoubtedly a not infrequent cause of fatty degeneration of the heart and liver. Speaking of the heart, a late author says:—"Some of the instances of sudden death of fat people may be reasonably ascribed to a rupture of the organ in this weakened state."

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THOMAS FAIRBANK, M.D., of Windsor, Surgeon to her Majesty the Queen, referring to ANTI-FAT in the "British Medical Journal," of June 7, 1879, says:—"I prescribe some of this extract (Fucus Vesiculosus) to a very corpulent lady, who in three months lat three stones in weight without any change of diet. Since then I have frequently given it for reducing weight depending on the accumulation of adipose tissue, and have never found it fail. I may state that a patient who has been lately taking it as an anti-fat, and who always suffered very much from rheumatic pains about the body, has been entirely free from such trouble while she has been taking the extract, a fact while she quite independently noted."

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT reduces a Lady Four Pounds per Week.

"Manchest re-square, London, Sept. 30, 1879.

"The Botanic Medicine Co., Great Russell-street-buildings, London, W.C.

"Gentlemen,—My mother has used your ANTI-FAT for over three months and has found it to reduce her on the average of four pounds per week. She has commended it to several friends.—Yours truly,

"W. C. UPTON."

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT is endorsed by Messrs. Johnson and Oldham, Chemists, of Dublin, who write the Botanic Medicine Company, under date of Sept. 9, 1879:—"We send a good test of your ANTI-FAT, and have favourable accounts on every side, one gentleman, a magistrate in the North of Ireland, having told us that it reduced him fourteen pounds within a month."

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT reduces 9lbs. in Four Weeks.

Edward Parrett, Esq., Chemist of Market-square, Winslow, writes the Botanic Medicine Company, under date of June 12th, 1879:—

"One lady to whom I have sold Allan's Anti-Fat has decreased 9lbs. in four Weeks."

Thomas Newbould, Esq., Chemist, of Bradford, writes the Botanic Medicine Company, under date of June 11, 1879:—

"The gentleman for whom I obtained four bottles of Allan's Anti-Fat has derived great benefit from the same, and has recomended it to friend. Please send me one dozen at once."

C. J. Arblaster, Esq., Chemist, of Birmingham, writes, under date of June 4, 1879:—

"Have just received a capital account of the effects of Anti-Fat in reducing corpulency."

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T. L. Reeve, Esq., of Birmingham, writes the Botanic Medicine Company, under date of July 1, 1879:—

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J. A. Steward, Esq., of Worcester, writes to the Botanic Medicine Company, under date of June 18, 1879:—

"Three bottles of ANTI-FAT have produced a wonderful effect."

Herr F. Arnott, of the Elbe, Prussia, writes the Botanic Medicine Company, under date of July 15, 1879:—

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ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT reduces 5lbs. a Week.

22, Redcliffe-street, South Kensington, S. W., June 2d, 1879.

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"Gentlemen,—I have tried your Wonderful medicine Anti-Fat both in America and this country. Through its use I can thin down at command, losing on an average five pounds per week.—Yours respectfully,

HARRY BRAHAM."

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THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Kassara Bunder.

Ex Henzada.

100 Superior first class teak squares in small lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF MADEIRA.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 12th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms to close account.

100 dozen Madeira English bottled in small lots to suit purchasers.

Sample bottles can be had of the undersigned at auction prices.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTIES IN OLD HANOOMAN CROSS LANE, WITHOUT THE FORT.

On FRIDAY, the 13th August, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of Pestonjee, widow and Administratrix of the estate of the late Bhai Damodar Canjee, the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Joshi Pu shotum Madhowjee, guardian and next friend of Harishunker Dewjee, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 2nd day of October, 1876.

LOT No. 1.

All that messuage or dwelling-house standing on the fazundaree ground, and situate in Old Hanooman Cross Lane in the sub-district of Mandvee, containing by admeasurement 241 square yards, and three-ninths of a square yard or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the property of chawl described as lot No. 2, on the west by the house of Ammudjee Girdhur, on the north by the public passage, and on the south by the property of Parsee Dinshawjee Nowrojee, and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 25 and are partly in the occupation of Harishunker Dewjee and partly in the occupation of his tenants.

LOT No. 2.

All that messuage or chawl standing on the fazundaree ground and situate in Old Hanooman Cross Lane, in the sub-district of Mandvee, containing by admeasurement 69 square yards and four-ninths of a square yard or thereabout, and bounded on the east by the house of Soondrjee Hurrie, on the West by the property, described as lot No. 1, on the north by the public passage, and on the south by the property of Parsee Dinshawjee Nowrojee, and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 16, and are in the occupation of the tenants of the said Harishunker Dewjt.

For further particulars, conditions of sale and inspection of title deeds, application may be made to Messrs. Tobin and Roughton, solicitors for the mortgagee, or to the undersigned.

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On SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder by order of Mr. Meerzamull Shewbux.

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100 Tons superior 1st class teak squares.
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On SATURDAY, the 21st instant, sale commencing at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Marine Lines, the valuable and handsome carved and French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, &c., the property of Brigadier-General Carnegy.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 11th August, 1880.

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